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POETRY.

From the Lady's Book.

THE INDIAN MAID'S FAREWELL.

Ah yes! she cried, with aching heart,
The fondest ones are doomed to part!
The hour I long have view'd with fear,
The dreaded moment now is here;
Yet do I thank the pitying powers,
Who make this precious moment ours;
That here beneath this conscious shade,
Where our first vows of love were made.
After each pledge of fondness past,
'Tis given to bid farewell at last,
For such sweet boon, she sweetly said,
How grateful is thy Indian maid!

And shal you broad, broad water's sever,
Wide as they roll, our hearts forever?
Ah no! the farewell we are taking,
With tearful eye and bosom aching,
Is but the passing gloom that shrouds
The glorious sun; the parting cloud,
Before his splendor melt away,
And add fresh lustre to the day;
So the fond hope to meet again,
Shall turn to joy the present pain,
And bless once more, she smiling said,
The bosom of thy Indian maid.

Ah no! this sweet sequested spot,
Shall never, never be forgot,
The feelings of this hour shall rise,
The scene shall live before mine eyes,
Even as the warm reality,
That here I touch that here I see;
Again this arm shall rest on thine,
Again thy hand be clasp'd to mine;
Those eyes shall look on me as now,
Those lips breathe forth the self-same vow,
And yet, the vision fair, she said,
Comes but to cheat thy Indian maid!

And yet, how pleasing! though it may
Cheat but one moment and away!
Yet, ah what feelings will o'ercast
The spirit, when it fades at last.
When flies the visi n bright and fair,
And cold reality is there;
When of thy voice the magic flies,
And on my ear its music dies,
And harshly on my waking dream
Breaks the wild sea-bird's startling scream,
It breaks the heart! she faltering said;—
She feels it here—the Indian maid!

And when I see thy parting sail
Spread forth to catch the fav'ring gale;
That bears thee from my native strand
To that unknown and far off land;
Then will I climb yon rocky steep
That widely overlooks the deep;
This scarf—thy keepsake—still to you
Shall fondly wave a last adieu;
Forget not then—these eyes shall strain
To catch the farewell waved again.
Tears fell—with faltering voice she said,
Forget not then thy Indian maid!

This moss-green seat, this quiet spot
Shall never, never be forgot!
In hours when tender thoughts of thee
Come sadly o'er the memory,
I'll hie me hither, and renew
Fond moments that too swiftly flew.
Yes, here I'll wake to life again
These mingled hours of joy and pain;
And feelings all that now I feel,
In sighs my bursting heart reveal,
Such hours so passed, she sadly said,
Alone can cheer thy Indian maid!

But see below in yonder bay,
Thy messmates beckon thee away;
Se my impatient brethren too,
Push from the shore their light canoe.
They tell us 'tis the hour to part:
I feel it here—this sinking heart
Is conscious that its gentlest stay,
Its only prop is torn away;
My spirit fails—one moment more
Support me, and the trials ore.
One last embrace,—nor chide, she said,
The weakness of thy Indian maid!

"HIC JACET."

It will be seen that the Banks of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, and the banks of Baltimore, it is believed, without exception, have adopted the example of the 'GREAT REGULATOR,' & again stopped payment.

If the evils to which the U. S. have of late years been subjected are ever traced to their true source they will be found to converge on this fatal institution. They will be traced to the possession and abuse of a power which no man, or body of men, should ever be permitted to exercise; a power greater than any which despotism ever usurped, and almost as invincible as destiny itself. When or where did there ever exist a tyrant, who, by the mere breath of his nostrils, could cause money to be plenty or scarce; who could, by the exercise of his will alone, scattter ruin and dismay throughout the whole land he swayed; enhance or depress the value of labor, and every species of property; sport, at pleasure, with the hopes and fears of millions of men: distribute prosperity or adversity, as the husbandman scatters his seed in the field, destroy all confidence between man and man, and all reliance in the stability of things?

Yet "*We the People of the United States,*" created to ourselves a creature without a soul, who could do all, and more than man with souls can do. They voluntarily thrust their necks under the yoke; we set up, not a golden, but a paper calf, and fell down and worshipped it. Nay not content with this, after the idol was overthrown, they created it again, and now that it has sunk once more under the weight of its own enormities, there are these, high in the estimation of the people, who are striving to substitute another idol, more potent than all those which have gone before. Is it not strange that the descendants of a people, only one generation removed, who fought seven years to escape fore gn thraldom, should voluntarily submit to a domestic tyrant of their own creating?

It would, indeed, appear as if mankind were destined to be always slaves, in some form or other. They will wade through rivers of blood to resist open, barefaced oppression; and when they have achieved the victory, passively yield to covert intrigue or secret fraud. What cannot be done directly, may be imposed upon them indirectly; and it seems only necessary to approach from a new quarter, to take them by surprise. Like spendthrifts, one generation dissipates in a few years all that the vigor, industry and prudence of the r forefathers has garnered up for their use; and the third generation is left to begin the world again.

But is the monster really dead? We doubt it. Twice has it suffered a syncope, a collapse, and as often revived to a temporary existence. Like the cat it seems to have nine lives, and Hydra, a hundred heads. In the last expiring gasp, it pra ed ab ut "*resumption.*" It is evident, therefore, that it contemplat d reviving again, and outliving its third fit of apoplexy. Without doubt it looked to the grand panacea, the legislative balsam, to perform once more the miracle of raising the dead. And when we reflect on the cobweb it has woven around the Keystone State—on the foreign and d m stic influence which will rally around it—on the great orators, politicians and editors, it has "accomm dated with business loans"—on the secret machinery it has once, twice, and thrice successively employed on former occasions, and that at this moment the faltering of ONE MAN in the performance of his duty may give it a renovated existence, who shall say that it is dead?

Once the present monster received its death-blow at the hands of a single man, who, by that one act, even had he not performed others which place him in the foremost rank of mankind, would have towered above all the dragon slavers of old. Is there another man living who will inflict a similar *coup de grace* on the bastard off-pring of that monster, bring it under the ruins it has stewed around, in its dying struggles, and engrave on the stone which covers its remains, "HIC JACET NEVER TO RISE AGAIN?" We hope and believe there lives such a man, and that he will perform his duty without favor and without fear. By so doing he may possibly sacrifice himself; but, like CURTIUS, it will be to save his country, and become immortal.—*Globe.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We call the attention of our readers to a brief extract from a speech dilivered by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate on the present times. It shows clearly in what manner the Bank of the United States produced the suspension of specie payment in October 1839, and how it has reduced the solvent banks of Philadelphia to its own level.

"What is the true cause of this extraordinary proceeding? I think there will not be much difficulty in conjecturing. It is an attempt (and I mean neither to charge nor insinuate any thing improper against the Senator from Maryland) to carry the principle into practice here which produced the present suspension of specie payments throughout a large portion of the Union. It is an attempt to play the game over again upon a small scale, which was played upon a large scale in favor of the Bank of the United State. In order to save that Bank from immediate bankruptcy and ruin, the people of this country have been compelled to submit to a suspension of specie payments ever since October. The strong banks voluntarily reduced themselves to the same level with the Bank of the U. S., and they suspended simply because that Bank could no longer continue to pay specie.

"At the commencement of the suspension under which we are now suffering, there was no foreign demand for gold and silver. The rates of foreing exchange were not against us. There was no drain of specie from this country to Europe. Every thing in the State of Pennsylvania was calm as a summers morning, and the suspension surprised us as much as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky.

"At the meeting of the banks in Philadelphia, nine voted against the suspension, whilst five only, including the b nk of the United States, voted in its favor. In the face of this vote, that Bank suspended on the next morning, and in order to save it from immediate ruin, all the other banks followed its example, and were willing to share its fate.

"The Bank of the United States, instead of preparing for a speedy resumption, by contracting its issues, took advantage of the suspension, for the purpose of expanding them. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] has informed us that it sent its agents throughout the West loaded with its irredeemable notes for the purpose of capturing specie with them. Such was its miserable condition, that it was compelled to obtain specie in this manner to send abroad for the purpose of paying its foreign debts. The notes of this Bank became the chief medium of circulation in Philadelphia and throughout many portions of the country. The other Philadelphia banks, after having suspended to save it from bankruptcy, could not discredit its notes by refusing to receive them on deposite, and in payment of debts. In this manner it soon became so largely indebted to them, that, although they had not been under the necessity of suspending specie payments at the first, they were soon reduced to such a condition that they could not have resumed had this been their desire. The Bank of the U. S., by the process which I have just described, had reduced them to its own level, and placed them in such a situation that they could not resume until it should be able to pay the balances which it owed them in specie. Thus the country suffered and the Bank was then saved. * * * * * * *

It is this spirit of combination among the banks which is one of the worst evils of our present very imperfect banking system. The effect of these combinations is never to elevate the weak banks to the level of the strong, but always to reduce the strong to the level of the weak. This evil can only be corrected by an instantaneous, absolute, and irreversible forfeiture of the charter of any and every bank which shall hereafter suspend specie payments; and by placing them at once in the hands of the commissioners for the purpose of winding up their affairs. The instinct of self-preservation will then counteract this spirit of combination and prevent the strong b nks from suspending specie payments in order to accommod te the weak."

SPEECH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. O'Connell at a recent meeting in Kilkenny, in reply to an address presented to him from the Ladies of that place, on the subject of the Repeal of the Union:

Mr. O'Connell said;—During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the higher and nobler sex. I am a Grandfather, and know what it is to love, and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand daughther to an old mans ear. One of mine, the eldest is a bright eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart, bearing its first affections, and a kindlier glow never warmed my heart than when she clasped the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister, who loved me more than I deserved, and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infent mind to the possibility of failure; but the impossibility that the lessons I received could tarnish the morals or virtue of her son, and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath her sainted soul poured forth a blessing on my head, whatever success I have had through life was owing to the efficacy of her last pleasing though melancholy lesson. I have had the pledges of a wedded love in those daughters whom, perhaps, with the erratic instinct of paternal affection, I have deemed the f irest, as they certainly are among the gentlest of the sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say I *have* been? Oh, no—I am her husband still—the grave is between us—but the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with hers. I can, therefore, appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did a man love or respect the puri y of the sex more than I—a purity which stripped them of vice and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh, they watched over our childhood—soothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supportsd old age, and even mouthed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sung—

"O, woman in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please"

That is a calumny upon their virtues, but he does them justice when he adds—

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Sir, I do protest, in the language of chivalry, I swear by the ladies of Kilkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation.

The reporter adds:—"Mr. O'Connell delivered this address with a tone of exquisite pathos which cannot be described, during which the vast assembly seemed spell bound, but, when he concluded, a burst of acclamation followed, which was more enthusiastic because of the restraint they had been subjected to from the solemn tone and manner in which he replied."

☞ Paper was first invented during the reign of Alexander the Great. About eight hundred years go it waa made of cotton, and about 500 years back of linen. The first manufactory was erected in England in 1588.

Muskets were invented by a German, named Swartz, in 1378, and by the Venitians in 1382. Cannon were first used at the battle of Cressey in 1346

Coaches were first used in England, in 1115. According to an act, 43 of Elizabeth, in 1601, men were ordered not to use carriages, as it was too effeminate an enjoyment.

Flame is not the hottest part of the fire. Flame is gas ignited—that of a candle forms a hollow cone.

A cubic foot of air weighs 527 grains, of hydrogen gas only 40 grains—hence the latter is used for balloons.

The pressure of the atmosphere on a common sized man is about 32,400 pounds.

A cubic foot of water, on freezing, expands, with a force of 15 tons—hence bombs, cannon, &c., can be burst with a little water. Ice, being porous, rises to the top of the water.

Cano went round the globe, in 1519, in 1224 days; Drake, in 1577, in 1056 days; and Cavendish, in 1586, in 778 days.

An area of 145,600,000 square miles, being three fourths of the surface of the earth, is occupied by the ocean, seas, bays, &c. La Place reckons the depth of the sea at 2 miles, making 291,000,000 cubic miles for its contents.

The light of the sun is 300,000 times stronger than that of the moon.

St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette.

BANK DEBT OF THE COUNTRY.

Senator Walker in a late letter to the people of Mississippi, says:

"The loans now made by all the various banks of the Union, exceed, by the last official returns, five hundred and twenty millions of dollars, upon which, (exclusive of exhange and other shaving operations) is extracted, at the average rate of seven per cent. interest, an annual interest of thirty six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being an *annual interest nearly equal to all the Specie in all the vaults of all the banks in the Union;* thus exhibiting an annual interest of *one hundred per cent.* upon all gold and silver held by the banks."

Importance of Newspapers.—Mr. Jefferson, while a minister in France, wrote to his friend in this country, Col. E. Carrington, "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without a newspaper, or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 4.

The following are the particulars of a most shocking murder, which were perpetrated in the vicinity of Sparta, Hancock county within one mile and a half of that village. The murder occurred on Thurday night last.

After supper, Mr. Robert Petigrew, the overseer of Maj. Mitchell, left home, as he stated, to go to town for some tobacco, about eight or nine o'clock. Next morning Mr. Petigrew was found near the road side, dead, evidently to have been murdered. A jury was immediately called, and an inquest held. On the examination of the body the skull was found to be fractured in two or three places. Suspicion soon rested upon Maj. Mitchel's negroes. A number of citizens were detached to arrest the negroes, and other citizenns to search the negro houses, boxes, trunks, &c. The club used by the murderer was found within 40 or 50 fee of the dead body, with some of the hair of Mr. P. on it. Three of the negroes were soon placed in jail, and about the same time Mr. P's watch was found by the party who had been directed to search, in the box of one of the negroes, who had been secured. Mr. P. had left home with the watch in his pocket. The watch was shown to the negro in whose box it had been found, and he confessed his guilt, and now awaits his trial, which is to take place this day.

Many stage s. have been robbed, for some time past, of trunks, &c. in the very vicinity where this murder has been commited. A general search is now being made and progressing. Already many of the articles known to have belonged to stage passengers who have been robbed, have been found; and it is now hoped that the *mystery* which has so long hung over the depredations committed in that neighborhood, will soon be developed, and that the villanies so long perpetrated will be exposed, and the perpetrator brought to justice.

Bloody Doings.—We have heard from an authentic source, a history of a series of sanguinary acts in the neighboring county of Duplin, N. C. of which a brief account s as follows; there has been for some weeks three negro men, runaways, lurking about in the lower part of that county, and some short time ago, among other depredations committed by them, they killed a few hogs belonging to a Mr. Fountain. As soon as t was known, one of the sons of Fountain with several of his neighbors, went in pursuit of the negroes, whom they found in the woods and armed with guns. As the whites approached, also armed, and demanded their surrender, one of the negroes bid his fellows fire at the whites. They fired accordingly and killed young Fountain. The other whites then retreated. As the news of this outrage spread around, there were preparations made for a general turn-out of the people to take the murderers. Of this it is supposed the negroes were advised, as they came in voluntarily, gave themselves up, and were confined in the county jail at Kenansville. In a few days thereafter one of the number made his escape through a window. The other two, supposed to be the most guilty had been chained together and were therefore unable to get out. On one night of the week before last, appeared at the jail a party of twenty or twenty-five white men, broke down the outer and inner doors with axes took the negroes out, carried them about half a mile from the village, and shot them dead—leaving their bodies in the road.

Such is the substance of what has been related to us, and we have thought duty impelled as to its publication. The highhanded out break against the supremacy of the laws, and the breach upon the peace of society involved in the commission of the last named act, cannot be too severely reprehended; and we trust that justice will be dealt out in a rigorous manner upon the participaants when discovered. Their discovery cannot be, either, a very difficult matter.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Bloodless Duel.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the particulars of a bloodless duel which recently came off at Lancaster, Mass. The challenger was a young gentleman belonging to N. Y., a student at the Literay Institution at Lancaster. The challenged was a resident of the village. As the party having a right to the choice of weapons, the villager selected cow-hides, to which the challenger demured. Pistols were at length fixed upon, and at the first fire the villager fell.—The challenger bade him a long good night, and with all proper and usual marks of contrition, made tracks for New York. The dead man got up and went to breakfast, having made previous arrangements with the seconds that the expense of bullets should be saved in charging the pistols.—Probably the runaway will feel small when he hears it—if he should ever stop running long enough for the news to overtake him.

If a dealer has any articles of which he wishes to make a quick turn, and consequently is willing to sell at small profit, he he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers he is generally rather sly about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut, never trade at a store where they do not advertise.

Modern Justice.—A number of journeymen shoemakers have been prosecuted in Boston for associating together to raise the prices of their labor. What would become of our lawyers, physicians, and merchants, if the same course should be adopted against them? We hope that the time will yet come when there will be but one law, for the rich man who makes money by his profession, and the poor man who earns his bread upon the forge or the shoemaker's bench.—*Coos Democrat.*

Indiana.—The American Sentinel states that the Indiana House of Representatives, with a strong whig majority, have adopted resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury law a vote of 57 to 16. It would seem from this that the people of Indianna are not so much opposed to the ruinous Sub-Treasury scheme," after all; notwithstanding the large majority they gave Old Tip at the late election. What, too, becomes of Mr. Clay's declaration that nineteen States had instructed their Senators to vote for the repeal of that law? Here's at least one of the nineteen who says No to the assertion.

Kentucky.—The providing for a repeal of the existing law of Kentucky which prohibits the bringing into that state of slaves, for the purpose of sale, was negatived by the House of Representatives, after long discussion, on the 9th ult. The vote on the passage of the bill of repeal was—ayes 34, noes 53. Referring to the question thus decided, the Louisville Journal says: "No question which has come before the Kentucky legislature for years has produced so much excitement as this."

From Texas.—Texas papers of the 30th ult., states that "a General Bankrupt law had been passed by Congress, which it is believed would receive the sanction of the President. Heavy rains still continue, and such is the state of the roads, that travelling by land is nearly abandoned."

At a late Printers Festival at Concord, Matthew Harvey of Newport, sent the following sentiment:

Benjamin Franklin.—The only Printer that *unlocked* a thunder cloud with a key, and *locked up* lightning in a bottle without one.

The following was the 24th regular toast:

Woman.—Natures *second Edition,* with the *errors* of the first *corrected.*

Mr. Woodworth, a Printer, and a distinguished poet sent the following:

Woman.—The never failing *font case* of human felicity: While blest with her society, we shall never have occasion to *turn for sorts.*

Mortgage of Jerusalem.—It is now well authenticated that the Rothschilds hold a mortgage of the Holy City, a circumstance that gives extraordinary interest to the movment of the Jews, and the signs of the times.

The Northeast Boundary forms a prominent subject in the message delivered by Gov Kent to the Legislature of Maine last week; and his sentiments on that subject will be regarded with interest. His language in relation to this matter is firm and decided. After alluding to the various obstacles and delays which have hertofore been interposed preventing an adjustm nt of the qustion, he says:

"The time can istant, when the question must definite shape, either peace much as we deprecate iseries of war, we ought e issue if such after on of our opponents, n who feel that they who will not yield to the heritance of our fathers and rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitement, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party scenes or movements."

He adverts to the occupation, by order of the Governor General of Canada, of the posts at Temiscola Lake and Madawaska, by British troops, in direct violation of the stipulated agreement between the authorities of New Brunswick and Maine, and says:

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement, and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of Lieut. Governor Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in despute. The General Government owes

it to Maine to move forward in this matter with promptness and energy, with a sincere and anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."—*Pennsylvanian.*

FLORIDA NEWS.

From the St. Augustine Herald, 5th inst.

DEPREDATION.

On Sunday, 17th inst., the inhabitants of Newnansville were alarmed by a horse running into town covered with blood, which was recognized as belonging to Henry Lindsey, a citizen of Fort Clark. Several of the inhabitants immediately went in search of Mr. L. and found him murdered by Indians near a deserted plantation about 4 miles distant. A ball had passed under the collar bone and cut the main artery of the heart. The body was brought to town.

On the afternoon of the 19th, a man supposed to be an Indian, was seen creeping up as a spy, near the residence of the widow Stantly, and in the evening the inhabitants were again alarmed by discovering the house of Capt. Bird, a member of the Legislature, to be on fire, with Indians hovering about the burning premises. Many families residing in the outskirts of the town flocked to the residence of Col. F. R. Sanches, where several persons met for the purpose of devising measures, and it being apprehended that the Indians were endeavoring to attract the people to one side of the town that they might make an easier conquest of the remainder, it was deemed more prudent that each head of a family should remain at his homestead to protect his own, while a

"Chosen few should hover o'er the enemy,
And mark the road he took."

Accordingly six citizens, headed by Col Sanches, approached the fire to the edge of the reflected light, and then moved along to the house of Mr. Gideon Hague, about 100 yards distant, and learned that the Indians had made several attempts to burst the doors of his house previous to the attack on Capt Bird's. Hague's family, when relieved, retired into the town. The night being very dark, the small party now thought it proper to let the enemy know that the inhabitants were on the alert: Col. Sanchez, calling in their own language dared them to come and fight and raised a war-hoop, which was answered by another band of Indians from the opposite side of the town. On hearing the whoop, the band about the fire broke out and run in great trepidation, probably, imagining themselves surrounded—one of them tumbling over a large stump, (where he dropped a tin pan that Mr. Hague had taken from and Indian whom he had shot some time since,) and in his fright running, butt against a pine tree.

In the morning it was discovered that the attacking party must have been numerous; in their hasty departure they left some, prepared food, a pair of moccasins, and some cooking utensils.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Sacrilege.—A gentleman in this city has just received the following letter from his friend, a gentleman of Lockport, which he has permitted us to copy.—What the result may be conjectured.

Lockport, Thursday, 12 o'clock an night.

Dear ——: I am in the Court-house and have been a short time since, [illegible] who say McLeod [illegible] Judge Bowen admitted him, and Captain [illegible] McLeod's) attended in 40 minutes Court-house [illegible] court room. [illegible] come with [illegible] side must [illegible] as not allowed [illegible] Judge Bowen and [illegible] ver withdraw his [illegible] Committee had not returned I [illegible] it will be much against [illegible] do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owners of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c., should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Brotherston signed the bail bond for Buel.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail. If they let him go I mistake the men I left at the Courthouse.

Half past 12.—I am going to the Jail again.

Two o'clock.—Morning.—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself.—Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the Jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in front of the Courthouse about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the courthouse, to the amusement of the *Patriots*, I will assure you. What must have been McLeod's feelings, not knowings what was going on during the seven hours the courthouse was full I must say he was much to be pitied if innocent. Your &c.

Some of the papers are trying very hard to get up a breeze between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. Bring out your big guns gentlemen: we don't know how many 'hairs' McLeod has on his head, but if thousands of American lives are to atone for every one that is touched, we sincerily wish the fellow had been born *bald.*—*N. O. Pic.*

The population of Mississippi, according to the return of the Marshals, is 375,795, of which 178,667 are whites; 195,764 slaves, and 1,364 free negroes. Increase in three year 67,051.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—If it would not disgrace the columns of the Republican too much, perhaps some of your readers would be amused, although they might be astonished by looking over the following tables. For it will be seen that the Bank Liabilities of the last Legislature of this State, amounts to the sum of near *seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.* Now, in the same proportion, the State owes to the Banks, over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, (throwing off one half of the State, or voters, to balance against those Bank debtors, to whom the members of the Legislature are security.) But the people of the whole State owes, only, about nineteen millions of dollars: so it seems there is a difference some how or other, between the members of the Legislature, and other citizens of the State. From the signs of the times, I would venture to predict, (although I am not a prophet, nor the son of one,) that the period is not far distant when a man with the forty acre homestead, or in other words, when a man with *four ins.* (that is indebt, independent, insolvent, and intemperate) will be superlatively well-qualified to represent the people's interest, in the Legislature of the State of Alabama.

STEPHEN KELLEY.

The following table exhibits the Names, Party, County, Post Offices, and Bank liabilities of each Senator of the General Assembly of the State of Alalabama, which met November 2d 1840.

Names and Parties.		*Counties.*	*Post Offices.*	*Liabilities.*
J. L. F. Cottrel.	Dem	Lowndes,	Hayneville,	$ 800
W. J. Alston,	Whig	Marengo,	Antioch,	3,487
S. S. Andress,	w.	Monroe,	Turnbull,	4,449
J. Buford,	w.	Barbour,	Irwinton,	
J. R. Clark.	d.	Benton,	Alexandria,	
G. W. Creagh,	d.	Clark,	Sugsville,	1.728
S. C. Dailey,	d.	Tallapoosa,	Dudleyville,	1,350
D. Dent,	w.	Tuscaloosa,	Tuskaloosa,	11,118
C. C P. Farrer,	d.	St. Clair,	Ashville,	
B. Hudson,	d.	Franklin.	Tuscumbia,	4.163
D. Hall,	d.	Autaugua,	Milton.	14,399
J. E. Jones,	d.	Sumpter,	Williams' X Roads.	950
King.	w.	Pickens,	Pickensville,	
N. C. Leigh,	w.	Perry,	Marion.	7.798
E. Lloyd,	d.	Blount,	Brookville,	1,294
McAllister,	d.	Henry,	Abbeville,	
F. G. McConnell,	d.	Taladeg,	Talladega,	1,500
H. McVay,	d.	Lauderdale,	Florence,	
S. C. Oliver,	w.	Montgomery,	Montgomery,	3,179
W. S. Phillips,	w.	Dallas.	Cahawba,	4.409
J. Reece,	d.	Chambers,	West Point,	270
G. P. Rice,	d.	Morgan,	Somerville,	
H. M. Rodgers,	d.	Lawrence,	Moulton,	4.437
W. R. Ross,	w.	Wilcox,	Black Bluff,	3.963
S. C. Smith,	d.	DeKalb.	Van Buren,	
N. Terry,	d.	Limestone,	Sanders,	46.049
H J. Thornton,	w.	Green,	Eutaw	640
F. L. Toulmin,	d.	Mobile,	Mobile,	5,154
D. B. Turner,	d.	Madison,	Huntsville,	2,588
D. E. Warfrous,	w.	Shelby,	Montevallo,	2,378
B. W. Wilson,	d.	Fayette,	Fayetteville,	1.073
T. Wilson,	d.	Jackson,	Bellefont,	1,125
Womack,	w.	Butler,	Maningham,	
			Democrat,	86,780
			Whig,	41.416
			Total,	128,196

All indebted to the Banks, but six Democrats, and three Whigs.

The name, vocation, Party, County, Post Office, native State, and Bank Liabilities of each member of the House of Representatives, of the State of Alabama. November 2d 1840.

Names.	*Voc. & Party*		*Counties.*	*P. Offices.*	*Na'l.*	*Bank liabilities.*
R A Baker Speaker,	Farmer	dem	Franklin,	Lieghton,	Tenn.	9,865
J M Adams,	F & L	d.	Marshall,	Marshall,	S. C.	1,185
F F Adrian,	F	d.	Randolph,	Oakfusky,	S. C.	2,706
J R Alexander,	F	d.	Lauderdale,	Mariana,	Penn.	
M Ashurst.	F	w.	Montgomery,		Ga.	10.529
John Barron,	F	w.	Perry,		S. C.	8.248
J Bates,	F	w.	Mobile,		Ala.	47,571
Bell.	F	w	Conecuh,		Ga.	
Blackshear,	F	w	Perry,		Ga.	
J J Blair,	F	d	Dale,		Va.	350
J G Blount,	F	w	Tuskalousa,		Va.	470
Bowen,	F	w	Butler,		Ga.	
A Q Bradley,	Phy.	w	Perry,		S. C.	459
Broughton,	F	w	Monroe,		S. C.	
R B Campbell,	Law.	w	Lowndes,		S. C.	8,816
J Clemens,	Law.	d	Madison,	Huntsville,	Ala.	
W Cobb,	F	d	Fayette,	Fayetteville	N. C.	540
Crenshaw,	Law.	w	Butler.		Ala.	
J M Davenport,	Phy.	w	Marengo,		Ky.	12,919
Davidson,	F	w	Bibb,		N. C.	
B. Davis,	F	d	Autauga,	Hamilton,	Va.	1,864
Davis,	Mer.	w	Bibb.		S. C.	
N Davis,	F	d	Limeston,	Athens.	Penn.	1.344
S Dixon.	F	d	Pike.	Monticello.	N. C.	
A Doster,	F	w	Autauga.		N. C.	639
Douglass.	F	d	Lauderdale.	Waterloo,	Va.	
Fitzpatrick,	F	w	Macon.	Auburn,	Ga.	7,800
Fleming,	F	w	Covington,		Ga.	
Fowler,	F	d	Marshall,		S. C.	
I Garrett,	F	d	Cherokee,		S. C.	
W M Griffin,	F	d	Marshall.		S. C	1,691
Griffin,	F	w	Shelby.		S. C.	
Hale.	Phy.	d	Cherokee,	Culstiark.	Va.	
G B Hall,	Mer.	w.	Baldwin,	Stockston.	Ala.	7,275
G Hill.	F	d	Talladega,	Sylacogna.	Penn.	380
A C Hollinger,	F	w	Mobile.	Mobile.	Ala.	57,897
S S Houston.	Phy.	d	Washington,	Tuscahoma	N. H.	
J T A Hughes,	F.	d	Benton,	Jackson'ville	S. C.	1.595
J S Hunter.	Law.	w	Lowndes.		S. C.	8.756
I J Hutchinson,	Law.	w	Montgomery.	Mt'gomery.	Ga.	321
W M Inge,	Law.	w	Sumpter.		N. C	3.600
R Jemison,	F	w	Tuskaloosa,	Tuskaloosa	Ga.	22.187
W F Jones,	Law.	d	Clark.	Grove Hill	N. C	3,286
S Kelley,	F	d	Benton,	Corn Grove	Penn.	
L H Kidd,	F	w	Monroe,		S. C	346
H King.	F	d	Lauderdale,	Leighton,	N. C.	2.000
C C Langdon,	Editor,	w	Mobile,	Mobile,	Conn.	89,311
B Little,	F	w	Sumpter,		N. C.	12.381
G S Mangum,	Mer.	w	Russell,		Ga.	285
E Mallard,	F.	d	Walker,	Eldridge,	N. C.	
J W Mann,	Mer.	w	Barbour,	(in Marion)	S. C.	1,087
E Marchbanks,	F	d	Fayette,	Moscow,	Ky.	
McAlphin.	Law.	w	Green,		Ga.	
M McClanahan,	F	d	Morgan,	Hs.' Store.	Penn.	
L McCoy.	F	w	Chambers,		Ga.	500
E McCullough,	F	d	Franklin,	Russelville.	N. C.	
Wm M. Gill,	F	w	Pickens		S. C.	10.000
C McLemore	Mer.	w	Chambers.		Ga.	8.652
J E McMillian,	Mer.	d	Blount,		S. C.	380
L G McMillian,	sch'l teac'r	d	Jefferson,	Elyton	S. C.	238
J Mitchell,	F	w	Tuscaloosa,		S. C.	1,427
D Moore.	F	d	Madison,	Huntsville,	Va..	
Tho's C Moore,	F	d	Marion,		Tenn.	
W B Moores,	F	w	Marengo,		Penn.	8,953
W W Morris,	Law.	d	Coosa,	Rockford,	N. C	
W M Murphy,	Law.	w	Greene,		N. C.	57,355
Norris,	F	w	Dallas,		Ga.	
Norword.	Preacer	w	Dallas,		Ga.	7.249
C M Pegues,	F	w	Wilcox,		S. C.	2.583
Perkins,	F	w	Tuskaloosa,	Tuskaloosa,	Va.	10,559
W J Peters,	F	w	Shelby,		Tenn.	389
J Peterson,	F	w	Pickens,		S. C.	275
F M Prince,	Mer.	w.	Mobile,	Mobile,	N. C.	120436
T V Province,	F	d	Madison,		Tenn.	1,120
Pynes,	F	d	Henry,		S. C.	
Randolph.	Mechanic	d	Jefferson,		Tenn.	462
B Reynolds,	F	d	Frankl'n,	Buz'd roost	Ky.	2.300
S F Rice,	Law.	d	Talladega,	Talladega,	S. C.	8,195
O M Roberts,	Law.	d	St. Clair,	Ashville,	S. C.	
J Russell,	F	d	Jackson,	Oak Grove.	S. C.	
J E Saunders,	Law	d	Lawrence,	Courtland,	Va.	4,970
Wm Seawell,	Law	w	Perry,		N. C.	4,120
Shanks,	Preacher	w	Barbour,		N. C.	
L A Simmons,	F	w	Pike.		N. C.	761
J Smith,	F	d	Jackson,	Santa,	Va.	
H D Smith,	F	d	Lauderdale,	Florence,	Va.	600
J Spruill,	Phy	w	Pickens,		S. C.	736
C Stone,	Mer	d	Tallapoosa,		Ga.	703
C E B Strode,	Law	d	Morgan,	Sumerville,	Va.	958
T A Walker,	Law	d	Benton,	Jackson'ville	Ga.	900
T W Walker,	Phy	d	Lawrence,	Oakville,	S. C.	4,480
S Walker,	F	d	Madison,		S. C.	
J Wann,	F	d	Jackson,		N. C.	
E W Williams,	F	d	Jackson,	Trenton,	S. C.	2,540
A Wilson,	F	d	DeKalb,		Va.	
W O Winston,	Law	d	DeKalb.		Tenn.	
J A Winston,	F	d	Sumpter,	Gainesville.	Ala.	6,000
Womack,	F	w	Wilcox.		Ga.	
J H J Wynn,	F	d	Limestone,	Athens	Va.	822
E Young,	Law	w	Green,		Va.	11,256
				Whig Total,		531.200
				Democrat Total,		62.200
				Grand Total, House of Representatives,		593.400
				The Senate,		128.196
						721.596

Making the immense sum of near seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars the liabilities of the last Legislature.

CONFESSION OF E. G. BOOKSHIER.

In Prison, *Monday night, Feb.* 22 1841.

I was born in Randolph county, N. C., in May 1811—my father emigrated from thence to Kentucky, then to Tenn., and then from that State to Blount co. Ala. I first left my father about the year 1833 and transacted business for Messrs. Ferrell & Feemster, about twelve miles from Guster's landing, and lived with them something like nine months. After which I lived with Mr. S. K. Rayburn, near Red Hill, in Marshall county, and continued with him sixteen months. I then kept school at Red Hill for three months—lived as a clerk for three months with Parker & Johnson. After which time, in Dec'r. 1836, myself and brother commenced business on our own account in Camden, Dekalb co., Ala., and continued in the business until 1838. I then lived with F. F. Roberts, and we sold goods in partnership until Nov'r. 1839, when we failed. From D. Kalb Co., I went to Ga. and N. C. collecting money, and returned by the way of Ross' Landing. I left my horse at Ross' Landing and came down to Guster's Landing in a freighting boat. I remained at that place some two or three weeks, when I got on Samuel Hudson's [one of my victims] boat, intending to come to Huntsville. There were on the boat at the same time, with myself, S. Hudson, A. N. Woolsey, and—Hackney. We came down to Fort Deposite, where Hackney left the boat. We then dropped down to the mouth of Paint Rock, and fastened the boat on the north bank of the river, intending to lay by all night. About two or three hours after dark; we (S. Hudson, A. N. Woolsey, and myself) lay down to sleep, all on one bed, and all as friendly as ever men were. I first thought of committing the fell deed soon after getting on the boat, I felt depressed in spirit—blood-thirsty—craved money and would have killed any one that I thought had money about him at times I felt as if I would have killed any one whether he had money or not. But at intervals my good feelings would get the better of my evil ones, and I would firmly resolve never to imbrue my hands in the blood of my fellow man. These feelings, however, like the promises of the sot to live a sober life, were but shortlived; and the old desire for *money* and *blood* would return with increased force. In short, I felt as if I was borne down, harassed, and depressed in mind, by some thing I did not know what, and could not shake it off—In something like an hour or so after we all laid down to rest, I got up, believing my two victims to be asleep; I then got the axe, went back to where they (S. Hudson and A. N. Woolsey) were sleeping, and raised it *twice* to strike but my resolution failed me, and I laid down again. I lay on the bed and reflected on what I was so near doing—concluded not to kill them—was anxious to leave the boat for fear I should again attempt to kill them, but could not, as it was fastened to a projecting limb of a tree and I could not reach the bank. I felt frightened at myself, and was anxious to leave the temptation which was spread before me. I shook Hudson, to awaken him, intending to tell him that I had a notion of killing him, but could not awaken him. I then changed my mind—took the axe, and made a *third* attempt which was successful. I struck Hudson first, on the head several times, killing him before he got awake; Woolsey I struck on the head twice, and he never knew what hurt him, so effectually did I finish my work: After killing them, I rifled their pockets of the money they had with them, near $530; $80 of which I obtained from Woolsey, and the balance from Hudson. I then cut the boat loose, and on getting into the middle of the stream, threw the bodies overboard, without attaching any weight to them. I did not throw over their clothes, nor wash out the blood on the boat. I let the boat drift down the river, intending to land at Whitesburg, but owing to the high water was unable to do so; and only succeeded in fastening the boat to a tree about a mile below that place on the south side; waded out to the bank, and walked back to Whitesburg on the opposite bank of the river. After daylight I crossed over and remained there that day. At night I came to Huntsville, and returned in the morning to Whitesburg, where I was immediately arrested. My examination, committal, trial, and sentence, is know to the public.—Immediately after I had done the deed, I was very sorry for it would have given the world if it had not been done. I made no attempt to escape—could easily have done so if I had been so disposed. I had done what I ought not to have done—felt careless about every thing—determined not to give myself up, but left every thing to chance. If I escaped I was satisfied—but if apprehended was indifferent to my fate; yet I had a tale coined in case the latter should be my fortune. When I killed them I did not know whether they had money or not—did not think they had more than $100. While at Whitesburg, I concealed $180 in the tavern where it remained concealed until made known this day to Mr. Hunt, who in company with Mr. Hale, removed it from its place of concealment.—It is my wish that it shall be distributed among the heirs of the deceased. No person knew of it or its place of concealment until I described it to the above named gentlemen.

I am very certain that I was not in a sane state of mind when I committed the act for which I am so soon to atone: I was suffering under a temporary fit of insanity, produced by the state of my affairs, which harassed me much, and by the liquor I had drank with Hackney before he left the boat, being about half drunk at the time. No individual whatever was concerned with me in the killing of Hudson and Woolsey—I alone perpetrated the crime—I alone should bear the blame—and I alone must atone for it. In the name of that God, before whose awful bar I expect shortly to appear, I solemnly declare that this is the *only* crime I ever committed;—of all other crimes my hands are pure—it was my first and last offence. My parents are as honest and sustain as high character for all that constitutes honest parents as any persons in the county in which they reside.—As they were themselves, so they endeavored their children should be. Until the time of my arrest I had always borne a good character—was looked upon as an honest, peaceable man, unless excited.—Until the night of the 21st I obstinately refused to confess or make any revelations in relation to the killing of the two persons. My first confession was made to Mr. Hunt, the Jailor. This is my public confession as written out for me; & what is herein detailed is true, to the best of my recollection. I acknowledge the justness of my sentence, and am willing that my life should atone to society [to the relatives of my victims nothing can] for the crime I have perpetrated. My only hope for the future is in the Lord Jesus Christ, who has made atonement for the wicked. I trust in the Lord that my fate will prove a warning to others, and that it may cause them not to do those things which are forbidden. To my friends—those who knew me when I was not what I am now—I bid Farewell, a long Farewell! and hope that we may all meet again in our Heavenly Father's Kingdom, where crime and trouble do not enter.—AMEN!

ERVIN G BROOKSHIER.

I certify that the foregoing confession of Ervin G. Brookshier was made voluntarily, in presence of G. G. Brookshier, (his brother,) Wm. B Figures, and myself, and that it is as he dictated it. Witness my hand his 22nd day of February, 1841.

W. R. HUNT, Jailor.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Solomon White, from Autauga county, Alabama, was yesterday evening arraigned before Justice Purdue on a charge of assault and battery, and also charged with commission of murder. It appeared in evidence that he had voluntarily confessed having murdered a man in the state and county above named with a Bowie knife, which he struck through the right side of the murdered man and into a counter against which he was leaning at the time with such force as to compel him to break off the point of the knife in extracting it. He had a letter in his possession from Wetumpka to his father, a resident of Arkansas, and one from his sister in Georgia, both corroborating and confirming the statement made. Two Bowie Knives were found about his body, one of them, that with which he said he committed the murder, about sixteen inches in the blade. He also stated that he had been confined and escaped from the jail in Kingston, Autauga co. Ala. He was committed for trial on the 8th day of March next, so as to afford an opportunity for those interested in his conviction in Ala. to be present, identify him and take the necessary steps to secure his trial in that State.

Mobile and other papers in the State will do well to notice this.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Money Matters.—'After a storm comes a calm.' The general excitement and panic caused by the Suspension at Philadelphia and its consequences appears to be subsiding and matters already assume a brighter aspect. There is no probability of a Suspension in this State or New-England. New-York is a creditor to nine-tenths of the Union; New-England owes no other section. Between these two sections the utmost harmony with mutual confidence exists, and a firm resolution to maintain Specie Payment. It cannot be overcome by any contingency now probable.

Our City Banks were never so strong as now.—They have over five Millions in Specie, while their entire Circulation hardly exceeds that amount.—They have received One Million more than on the 1st of January, and the influx is quite equal to the exportation. They cannot be shaken except by their depositors.

Money is of course not so easily procured as it was a month since. The approach of the Business Season accounts in part for this; the difficulties South of us cause the residue.

Aside from all apprehension and precaution on the part of capitalists and Banks, the derangement of Exchanges, and the reluctance of merchants to part with their Southern demands at current rates, would naturally create a temporary tightness in the Market. We believe our Banks are not curtailing their discounts.

At Philadelphia all is yet chaos, though meetings are daily held to devise measures for overcoming the existing difficulties Party feeling seems almost entirely excluded. The prevalent opinion is that the Legislature will legalize the Suspension of the Banks, excepting the United States, the Girard and the Schuylkill. These are marked for destruction by a general consent It is stated that Gov. Porter will veto any bill which favors the United States Bank.

The Banks of Maryland have suspended, and those of New-Jersey and Delaware have virtually done so. The Virginia Bank had not at our last advice, though it was reported that the Bank of Petersburg had done so.

The Philadelphia Banks receive each others Notes except these of the United States, which the others reject. All of them (U. S. included) redeem their Fives with coin; some their Tens, and a few nearly or quite all their bills, but they refuse it to their depositers and pursue the old plan of marking checks 'Good,' and settling balances with each other.—Their Currency is 4 or 5 per cent. discount for specie; United States Bank 10 per cent.

[*From the Montgomery Advertiser.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 16, 1841.

SIR:—For the information of those interested, I send you the within Bill, as amended at my instance, by the Committee of Public Lands of this House, after a full consultation with my colleagues in both Houses, all of whom will use their exertions, if possible, to procure its passage at this session.

Your obedient servant,
DIXON H. LEWIS.

[HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January. 6, 1841]

Committed to the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

Note.—Parts proposed to be stricken out printed in [brackets:] insertions in (parenthesis)

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred bill from the Senate, No. 11 reported the same with amendments.

AN ACT

To relinquish to the State of Alabama the two per cent fund reserved by the act for her admission into the Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said State.

(To relinquish to the States of Alabama and Mississippi the two per cent. fund reserved by the acts of admission of the respective States into Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said States.)

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled.* That the two per cent. of the proceeds of the land sold by the United States, in the State of Alabama, since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and reserved by an act entitled "An act to enable the people of [Alabama Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," for the making of a road or roads leading to the said State, be and the same are hereby relinquished to the said State of Alabama, payable immediately, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue: *Provided*, That the legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied, [to the construction of a railroad to connect the Tennessee river with the bay of Mobile, or the navigable waters,] (under the direction of the Legislature of Alabama, to the connection, by some means of internal improvement, of the Tennessee river, and to the construction of a continuous line of internal improvements from a point on the Chattahoochee river, opposite West Point, in Georgia, across the State of Alabama, in a direction to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands sold by the United States, in the State of Mississippi, since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and by the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," reserved for the making a road or roads leading to said State, be, and the same is herby relinquised to the State of Mississippi, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and forty two, so far as the same may have accrued, and quarterly, as the same may accrue after said period: *Provided* That the Legislature of said State first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment in full of said fund, accrued and accruing, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied to the construction of a railroad leading from Brandon in the State of Mississippi, in the direction as near as may be, of the town of Selma, Cahawba, and Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.)

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 3, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF AUTAUGA.

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Potts, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County

☞ WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. R. DIXON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE authorised to announce J. B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT: I had the pleasure to attend Mr. Copeland's second monthly examination on Friday last, and was much delighted by the performances of his pupils on that occasion, the class in Mental Philosophy did themselves as well as their preceptor the greatest credit, by the readiness of their answers, and the perfect familiarity they evinced with that very useful and delightful branch of education. The perfect knowledge another class exhibited in Orthography, was another source of pleasure to me; the compositions read on that day were exceedingly clever—and indeed every thing that was done, afforded the most pleasing anticipation of the success of Mr. Copeland's admirable plan of instruction. The patrons of the School and citizens generally, would do well to attend those monthly examinations.

SPECTATOR.

MR. GRANT:—Having seen a call in the last number of your paper, by many voters for me to become a candidate for tax collector of Benton county, and being perfectly resigned to the will of the people, or wish of my friends; you will after my respects to "Many Voters," announce my name in your paper, as a candidate for tax collector of Benton county.

J. P. CHAMBLIN.

From the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

Yesterday Mr. Adams, according to appointment, came out with his axe, for the execution of Mr. Wise; and never was there a more cold blooded and inhumane butchery perpetrated since the days of Murat and Robespierre. I will not attempt to detail the abuse he heaped upon Mr. Wise, but you may have some conception of it, when you are told that he even brought up the Cilley affair. When he got to this part of the execution, even the Kentuckians who had hitherto looked on with the coolest indifference, could not stand the scene—several of them sprung to their feet, and called Mr. Adams to order. Mr. Wise, however, requested that he should go on, since they had not thought proper to interfere before, and he did go on, pouring out his venom, not only upon poor Wise, but upon the whole South. You will see it soon, for doubtless he will perpetrate his malignant enjoyments as long as possible.

Mr. Wise behaved admirably. His answer was temperate and judicious. If any other man on the floor had uttered such language, he should have been entirely silent, but Mr. Adams' age gave him immunity from either insult or redress. The Southern men are as you may suppose, exceedingly indignant, but none of them made any reply, excepting Mr. Johnson from Maryland, who, in his rage challenged any gentleman on the floor to utter such language exceping two, (Mr. Adams and Dr. Duncan.)

Some sharp shooting took place in debate, between Mr. Mallory of Virginia (a whig.) Mr. Jennifer, and Mr. Wise. Mr. Mallory distinctly declared himself against all the Whig projects—said if these were to be the measures of Gen. Harrison's administration, he had been deceived, and had deceived others. He was a Virginia Republican, and intended to remain so. Mr. Underwood of Kentucky said it was plain a split amongst the whigs was inevitable. I believe Mr. Botts is now the only member from Virginia who goes for a Bank, Distribution, &c.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND
Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. ☞ They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. one issued from the County Court of Randolph county in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cost, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East ¼ of the South East quarter of Section 23, Township 17, Range 10; levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named Fi Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep Sh'ff.
March 3rd 1841.—3t.—$5 00.

Randolph Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of a fi. fa issued from the Circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matthew son Putnam has to the following township 17, Range 11, east: in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of Terry Riddle. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841—3—$3 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter, of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east; levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841—3—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to shew cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executors of said estate. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
March 3, 1841—6t Copy Test.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreliss deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highes bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south ½ of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Murdecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841—5t—$3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, one Negro boy Jim, levied on as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Executions one in favor of C. McMahan, and the other in favor of Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.
March 3rd, 1841—5

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of one fieri facias issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, and the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 4, township 13, Range 7, E. and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7—levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P. Reid, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841—5t—$3

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala. I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Hulbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Hulbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William L. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAS. WOOD, Coroner.
March 3rd. 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE

CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Lodge and the remainder at White Plaines. (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d. 1841—5t G. C. PATTILLO.

N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

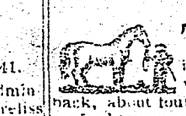
CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomede mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead and a small white patch on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Cl'k.
March 4th. 1841.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by John Ramsey, Jr., a bay Filly, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, some saddle spots on the back, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Feb'y. 4 h 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must again request all those indebted to call and close their accounts either by payment or note, as longer indulgence *cannot* be given.

NO MISTAKE.

Cheaper than ever.

WISHING to dispose of our present STOCK OF GOODS, we now offer them upon terms more advantageous, than Goods have ever been offered in this market—in fact we have determined to *SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.* Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & Co.
Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,
Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, *Adm's.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.
Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law;
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m. ALABAMA.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.

SESSIONS COURT, FEBRUARY 8th, 1841.

THIS DAY came Thomas Jr. Rogers, and presented in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Jacobs deceased, and asked for probate of the same—

Whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for two weeks, requiring Mrs. Matilda Jacobs and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Clarkson, heirs at law, and next of kin to the said John Jacobs, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why said Instrument of writing, pueporting to be the Last Will and Testament of the said John Jacobs, deceased, should not be admitted to record as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, &c.

Copy taken from the Minutes:

ATTEST:
A. W. MAJORS, Clerk.
Feb'y 17, 1841—2t.—$4 50

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY:

CLASS NO. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF	$2,000		$2,000
1 " "	1,000		1,000
2 " "	500		1,000
4 " "	250		1,000
5 " "	100		500
10 " "	50		500
20 " "	25		500
50 " "	10		500

All these tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500

Those 4 tickets having on them
1st 2d & 4th,
1st 3d & 5th,
1st 4th & 6th,
1st 5th & 7th,
to $250 00 each, 1,000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th
2d 6th & 7th
2d 7th & 8th
2d 8th & 9th
2d 9th & 10th
each to $100——500

Those tickets having on them the
3 4 6
3 4 7
3 4 8
3 4 9
3 4 10
3 6
3 5 7
3 5 8
3 5 9
3 5 10
500

Those twenty
1 2 5 | 1 2
1 2 6 | 1 3
1 2 7 | 1 4
1 2 8 | 1 3
1 2 9 | 1 3
one
each to $25——500

Those fifty tickets having on them the
4 5 6 | 5 4 8 | 7 2 1 | 8 1 2 | 9 1 2
4 5 7 | 5 4 9 | 7 2 5 | 8 1 3 | 9 1 3
4 5 8 | 5 4 10 | 7 2 4 | 9 1 4 | 9 1 4
4 5 9 | 6 1 2 | 7 2 5 | 8 1 5 | 9 1 5
4 5 10 | 5 3 4 | 7 2 6 | 8 1 6 | 9 1 6
5 4 1 | 6 4 5 | 7 2 8 | 8 1 7 | 9 1 7
5 4 2 | 6 5 7 | 7 2 9 | 8 1 9 | 9 1 8
5 4 3 | 6 5 6 | 7 2 10 | 8 1 10 | 9 1 10
5 4 6 | 6 8 9 | 7 3 1 | 8 2 1 | 10 3 7
5 4 7 | 6 8 10 | 7 4 1 | 8 2 3 | 10 7 9
each to $10——500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

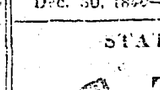
Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*
Dec. 30, 1840—td.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Jesse Bechum, a dark Brown Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, 8 or 9 years old, Star in his forehead. Short tail, shod before, and appraised to seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 23rd. 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Cherokee County.
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macahess S. Furgerson. Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes,
JOHN S. WILSON, *Clk C. C.*
Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—$10,50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a fina, settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*
Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respecfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS.
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville. Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUE H. LIKES.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them, will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.
Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstratton upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, grauted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, *Adm.*
in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

[illegible] bidder
[illegible] ext,
[illegible] Wilson,
[illegible] apin creek,
in [illegible] The cleared
Land is [illegible] all of first
quality [illegible] good comfortable [illegible] smoke house,
and stables, [illegible] cut buildings
and at the same [illegible] time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.
in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.
Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

WARE-HOUSE, And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.
September 16, 1840.—tlf.
The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROB ROY JEANS LINSEYS*, Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS*, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy and Staple Goods**, BOOTS and SHOES; *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—tla.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840—tla. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel**, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.
Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.
Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.
☞ The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.
Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of saltto every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound,	12½ cts.
Carding, " "	10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.
Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.
January 20, 1841.—3m.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me to M. Abney, for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.
Dec. 30, 1840.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
Dec. 23, 1840—tla.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremittiug attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pisturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.
HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear naught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP,
HENRY B. TURNER.
February, 10th, 1841—tf.

MEDICINE.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,
" J. G. Waddle, "
" A. Meadders, Fayettville,
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. } Sept. 30 —tf.
September 23, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CLAIBORNE & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to Daniel D. Claiborne, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and all demands against said firm will be settled at the Counting room of D D. Claiborne, by him alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE.
G. W. WARKEN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm would here returu his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those favors which he has so liberally received at their hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.
Alexandria, Ala. Feb'r 8th, 1841.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Languege, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,
Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belleslettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 15th, 1841.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on acc ommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jany. 1, 1841.

THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. and reported said estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for forty days requiring all those interested in the setlement of the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Jan. 30, 1841.—6t.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*
January 26, 1841.—td.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well-known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.
September 2, 1840.—1j.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscribar residing in Jacksonville Benton County Ala., on the 3rd Feb. inst., a sorrel horse about twelve years old; paces almost entirely; his mane has been roached but is nearly grown out to its usual length; has a white spot on one side near the flank, is blind in one eye and without shoes.

Any person taking up said horse & bringing him to me or giving me information so that I get him shall be paid for all their trouble and expense.

E. T. SMITH.
Feb. 23rd, 1341.—tf.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Atachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞ A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Fridap in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be madezin the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALAAAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

This day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton county.

TAKEN Up and posted by WYLIE J. Sorelle one Sorrel Horse with a Blaze face Eight years old with some saddle marks on his Back appraised to Thirty Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb'r 2, 1841.—3t.—$2,00.

LAST NOTICE.

BY arrangements made between the partners of the firm of Hudson & Brockman, all the notes and accounts due them that are not paid by the first of April next will be assigned over to Thomas P. Brockman, and he will place them in the hands of an officer for collection. All those who are desirous to *save cost*, will do well to call before that time and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.
Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given by the undersigned to H. L. Martin for ten dollars, due as well as I recollect, six months after date. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with; and I am determiued not to pay it unless compelled by law.

F. T. MORELAND.
Feb, 24, 1841—4t.

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 & 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$3 00.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m. *ALABAMA.*

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 9. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841. Whole No 217.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY J. F. GRANT.

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

"MUSIC YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

LAST WORDS OF EMMET.

"Let no man write my Epitaph—for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, so let no prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let me repose in obscurity and peace, until other times and other men can do justice to my character when my country takes her place among the nations of the earth,—then—and not till then—let my Epitaph be written."

He stood before the assembled crowd,
And not a glance had quailed;
Nor his lofty heart in high resolves
Had for an instant failed;
The haughty souls of bitterest foes
Within their bosoms shook,
As he bent his clear eye proudly round,
With such a fearful look.

And these were the high words he spoke—
"Are not these lips as free
To bear their witness to the cause,
Of glorious liberty—
As free to speak the sacred words
Which only tyrants fear,
As those which coldly break the rights
Of injured freedom here?

"And they will speak—the fires that glow
Within this breast of mine,
Were kindled at the holy blaze
Of freedom's hallowed shrine;
And till the heart itself be dead,
Its beatings throb no more,
Its pulses, still to freedom true,
Will ramble as before.

"Ye have the powers, if not the right,
To crush this feeble frame,
But the high spirit's frenzy zeal
It is not yours to tame;
And while ye dare to brand with crime
That never stained my brow,
I, too, may dare to brave the power
To which I will not bow.

"Yes do your worst—ye may spread your pall
To darken round my name,
But the fearless spirit ye cannot bend—
That still remains the same;
And for that name I would not stoop
To ask one memory,
Till every rock and blade of grass
Upon this soil is free.

"Let not my martyr's fate be read
While Erin wears her chains;
I would not ask one friendly hand
To wipe away the stains;
And o'er the pillow of my rest
One tear must not be shed,
Till the holy cross of freedom may,
Be placed above the dead."

FATHER NICHOLAS.

A TALE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

"I do remember an apothecary,—
And hereabouts he dwells,—whom late I noted
In tattered weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of herbs; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones."
Shakspeare.

In a retired lane in the city of London lived in the year 1330, a man whose outward appearance denoted the extremes of poverty. His beard hung down to his waist, and the abject wretchedness of his person threw around it a wild and unnatural character, which gave rise to dark rumors and deep suspicion of his being a necromancer—a name which allied the individual possessing it, to Satan himself. This man kept a small shop for the sale of herbs, and chemical preparations, the effect of which, upon those who had the courage to take them, was so extraordinary, that it obtained for him the title of the learned doctor. Business, however, came in very slow, and seeming added nothing to his worldly gear, or limited household. Of an evening, this singular man frequently seen gathering herbs & plants from churchyards, and it is said that he was once seen to pluck a flower of a peculiar collor from the grave of a murderer; and he was known to have given the executioner a large su of money for the toe nails of a noted malefactor, these, and sundry other unspeakable things, he was known to place in a crucible made of the scull of a child murderer! The neighbors said, on this occasion he invoked the devil and his angels. Be this as it may, Father Nicholas, for such he was called, pursued the even tenor of his way until the evening when we beg leave to introduce another character to our readers.

It was one of those dark nights peculiar to the city of London, that a little man, dressed in black, presented himself at the dirty counter of Father Nicholas. "Good evening, fair sir," was the stranger's salutation. The doctor raised his eyes, fixed them upon the speaker, and inquired his business.

"You purchase, herbs and scarce plants I understand."

"Yes! have you any for sale?"

"I have a few handfuls of ——" placing his mouth to the ear of the doctor, he whispered the name.

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet, the consternation of the poor doctor could not have been greater. He started back, his eyes rolled in his head, his hand relaxed their hold of some glasses, which fell with a crash to the floor.—The stranger in black stood unmoved, and repeated in a careless manner the former question. "Do you purchase?"

"Purchase!" exclaimed Nicholas, "gave, with my soul's salvation, I'll buy them sir, but speak—where—who—gathered them?"

"Myself," was the answer.

"And *there*—did *you* gather them there on—on—from that spot where mortal foot step have never trod!"

"Here they are, old man, *view* them; *smell* them, prepare them, try them upon your wizzened form, he! ha!" and his wild laugh rang fearful through the house.

"Name your price young man; name it—take it and begone."

"'Tis easily told, and to be paid this day two hundred years hence on this spot."

"What is the price?"

"Yourself, living or dead."

"And my reward—I mean my gain?"

"The indulgence of life to the fullest extent of your ambition and desires; unbounded wealth and renewed youth?"

* * * *

A wonderful alteration appeared in the heretofore wretched hovel of Father Nicholas a splendid new building arose upon the ruins of the old one. It was remarked at the time, that the workmen were forbid to alter or injure in any manner, the little room wherein the extraordinary scene above described took place. The personal appearance of Father Nicholas was also changed—*he seemed to be much younger.* Riches poured in upon him. A dark story was circulated, that the means of its accumulation was dangerous to the monied institutions of Great Britain. Matters of this kind occurring in the age of which we speak, carried on their front an air of probable witchcraft then, as well as in after age, it was looked upon with the utmost horror and detestation. The accumulation of money by any other means than labor, or honest traffic, was at that period considered as alone the work of magic; hence Father Nicholas's sudden rise from the extreme of poverty to the extreme of wealth, became the subject of much conversation among his less fortunate neighbors. It finally reached the ears of England's avaricious king, who summoned the victim of superstition before him: a veil is drawn over this conference. Astonishment, it is said, was depicted on the king's countenance as he was seen suddenly quitting the chamber and hid himself in his private library for the rest of the day. Father Nicholas was cleared from all imputation heretofore attached to him; he was countenanced by majesty, and taken, as history informs us, into his especial favor!

A short time after this, Father Nicholas decamped in a very mysterious manner leaving his house under the especial charge of the king, who, to the astonishment of his subjects gave especial orders that the house of Father Nicholas should stand until it fell of its own accord to the ground!

Strange as this order was, other circumstances of a mysterious nature, led people to believe that Father Nicholas was, or had been—leagued with old Nick. The house was looked upon as a doomed one, and one hundred years after the disappearance of the owner, the same old-fashioned uninhabited dwelling stood, the terror of the whole neighborhood and the fruitful subject of many a long winter evening's tale. The grass had grown over the steps, and the running vine completely enveloped its sombre stone in its serpentine folds; it was pointed out by one generation to another, as the place of demons; and posterity did full justice to the old story, by additions rendered ten times more awful by the contrast drawn between the then enlightened age, and the dark one in which such infernal rites were *supposed* to have been performed. The advancement of knowledge never has, and perhaps, never will clear away that rubbish of superstition from our minds which former ages have been gathering, as it were for our especial inconvenience; nor does it seem probable that those wild notions of sorcery, magic &c. will ever be obliterated while the subject forms the theme of some of our ablest writers.

About one hundred years after the sudden and mysterious departure of Father Nicholas from England, a similar character appeared in France, whose immense riches attracted the attention of King Charles, who commissioned his master of requests to enquire into the means by which he became so opulent. The account given by this man differed widely, it is presumed, from the one given by the other. He said that having purchased an old thick book, gilt upon the edges, and written, on the back of a peculiar tree in latin characters, with a thin cover of copper, on which were sculptured many strange figures and devices—he studied it for twenty-one years without being able to discover more than it was a treatise on the Philosopher's Stone. The book, however was translated by a converted Jew, named Sanchez, who taught him to decipher the characters. It was the art of turning quick silver at his pleasure; and he stated that at two different times in the month of April he had converted a half a pound of quicksilver into pure silver, and the same quantity into pure gold. This account, we are told satisfied the two, but raised doubts among many.

'Twas on the evening of the 15th March 1530, that a little boy, living in an obscure lane in London, ran to his mother in the utmost alarm, and in a hurried manner, told her that he saw a man whose description answered exactly to the likeness of old Father Nicholas, which hung in the aisle of an old church close by. He was pushing away the stones and rubbish from the door of the old deserted house, and applied a key which opened it, and went in. The mother dropped some work which she held in her hand, and ran hastily to the spot, and to her astonishment discovered the most evident signs of some one having forced his way into the house. The reader no doubt remembers it as well as we do. The woman, as in duty bound, reported the fact to the next magistrate, who as also in duty bound, convened his officers, and concluded to march "seriatim" to the house of terror. By this time the whole neighborhood was informed of the daring stranger, who had entered the house and resembled the original owner, who had been gone two hundred years that very day. They reached the place, and as numbers make cowards brave, they rushed in a body through the long entry. Not a sound but a hollow echo of their own footsteps was heard. Every thing was falling in decay; the tapestry was dropping from the walls; pictures had by their weight loosened the nails, and they hung in a falling posture; many of them had fallen and were shattered to pieces on the floor. In the middle of the room, a table was set, with a number of dishes completely filled with dust; one or two bottles of wine stood upright, and uncorked, but no one dared to touch them, thinking that a *devil* had taken up his *quarters* in them. A dreadful gloom hung over the scene, and a chilly air rushed through the decayed apartments. In another room stood several tables covered with cards and dice; upon a side board stood the remains of a supper, which had been prepared two hundred years ago, for those who had long since become food for worms. Strange as it would seem, every thing had lost its original nature but the bread—it had not even moulded, but was as hard as the marble upon which it had stood; and of a curious form fell to pieces at the touch. The company who had thus unceremoniously entered the rooms looked upon one another in silence—not a word was spoken; they passed through the various rooms, every thing had withered beneath the hand of time; the beds had been eaten up by the few living inhabitants of this gloomy mansion, a host of whom attempted to escape which gave additional fears to the already terrified officers of justice. Another was pushed open. A cry of horror escaped them. Upon a chair beside the table sat the apparent living Father Nicholas, his head resting upon his hands—his eyes were closed. In one hand he held a small phial—'twas empty; before him lay a sheet of paper upon which was written, "my fate is sealed—the tempter claims his *price*—the price of the infernal drug—I have drank it—I await the issue——it fails——hell claims its victim!!"

He was dead! Life had not been long extinct, for a gentle warmth was felt in the vicinity of the heart. The officers returned, locked up the house, reported the extraordinary circumstance to those more particularly concerned. The succeeding week the house, in despite of the King's prohibition was pulled down, and not a trace remains of this once beautiful, yet dreadful mansion.

That the reader may not conceive this to be altogether an imaginary sketch on my part, I need only refer to the writings of Godwin and others, who not only wrote upon the subject of the Philosopher's Stone but actually believed in the wild tale of the "wandering Jew," who, as one grave writer asserts, is still in existence, and doomed to wander upon earth without a local habitation or name.*

There was a long pause, among the stern followers of the wife of the wild tale, which was broken by the sudden entrance of red-headed Bob, who not being over-fond of story-telling had watched his opportunity and sneaked quietly out. "Well Bob, what's in the wind now, eh?"

"There are four, men well mounted and well armed too, even now crossing the bridge."

"Ah! say you so! To arms—to arms! Rebecca to your chamber!"

"Why should I to my chamber? Think you there are no charms in a mountain skirmish for me?"

"It is not fitting Rebecca, nor would I have it so."

"It is fit for me to go I will."

"Ha! say you so, proud one? Then let me tell you that Lafitte has no master or mistress here. I say again, get to your chamber, nor dare dispute my orders."

There was that in the flashing eye of Lafitte, and the curling of his haughty lip which silenced the proud beauty at once, but it laid the foundation of a new passion, opposed in all its ramifications to the one she heretofore felt for Lafitte, and of which he was soon to feel the effects.

*An imperfect version of the story of Father Nicholas was published in a Philadelphia papers some several years ago.

THE CAPTIVE GIRL.

BY G. P. R. JAMES.

The scenery amid which we are born and brought up, if we remain long enough therein to have passed the early period of existence on which memory seems to have so hold, sinks, at it were, into the spirits of man; twines itself intimately with every thought, and becomes a part of his being. He can never cast it off, any more than he can point to the magical circle that bound his youth's ideas; and even when latent, and in no degree known, it is still present, affecting every feelings and and every fancy, and giving a bent of its own to all our words and all our deeds.

I have heard the story of a girl who was captive to some Eastern prince, and wore upon her angle a light golden ring. She learned to love her master devotedly, and was as happy as she could be in his love. Admired and cherished, she sat beside him in all the pomp of eastern State, when suddenly her eye caught the golden ring round her ancle, which custom had rendered so light that she had forgotten it altogether. The tears instantly rose in her eyes as she looked upon it, and he at once divining the cause, asked, with a look of reproach, "would you be free?" She cast herself upon his bosom, and answered "never!"

Thus, often the links that bind us to early scenes and places, in which we have passed happy or unhappy hours, are unobserved and forgotten til casual circumstances turn our eyes thitherward. But if we should ask whether we would sever that chain, there is scarcely any of the mind that would not also answer "never!"

The passing of our days may be checked with grief and care; unkindness and frowns may wither the smiles of boyhood and tears bedew the path of youth; yet, nevertheless when we stand and look back to later life, letting memory hover over the past, prepared to light where she will, there is no period in all the space laid out before her, over which our wings flutter so joyfully, or on which we would so much wish to pause, as the time of our youth. The evils of other days are forgotton; the scenes in which these days passed are remembered, detached from the sorrows that chequered them and the bright misty flow of light's first sunshine gilds the whole with a glory not its own. It is not alone, however, after the long years have passed away, and crushed out the gall from sorrows endured, that fine and enchanting feelings are awakened by the scenes in which our early days have gone by, and that the thrill of associations felt in all its joyfulness, acts as an antidote to poisonous sorrow which often mingles with our cup.

The Congressional General Ticket System.—We alluded to this subject some time ago in connection with a proposal now before the Legislature of Alabama to adopt the General Ticket System instead of the mode electing members of Congress by Districts. We have noticed various comments in the newspapers—some approving of principles implied in the proposed change and some on the other side. A Virginia paper intimates that the General Ticket System would do well for the smaller States, but that in such a commonwealth as Virginia or New York where different sections of the State have diverse interest, the District plan would seem to be the best. It is contended that the State Rights Principle is strengthened by the General Ticket System.

There are six States that now vote by General Ticket—New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi. Three States, Delaware, Arkansas and Michigan, each send but one representative to the lower House, and these may be ranked under either head—or rather they combine both modes.

It would appear to follow, at least in one view, that the mode of choosing Presidential Electors should be accompanied by a similar mode of electing Representatives to Congress—for the reason that the vote which elects a President ought to secure to his Administration, in the outset a majority in the House.—If the General Ticket System prevailed in both elections there would be almost a certainty of this: since each of the States that gave a majority for the President would send an unbroken delegation to Congress of the same political sentiments. This result would not follow indeed of necessity—but the politics that way are very strong. At present a chief Magistrate might be elected and find at the begining of his Administration a majority of the House against him—an occurrence which would be likely to embarass the operations of the Government and lessen its efficiency.

A diversity of opinion must of course be expected on a question of this kind. The general-ticket system has the advantage of giving unity & concentration to the strength of a State on every important question upon which she may be called to express her sentiments through the Congressional Delegation—and to the smaller States this may be a matter of some concern. How far it would be for the interest of Maryland to adopt the plan is a consideration worthy to be regarded.—*Baltimore American.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

MURDER OF TWO OF THE OFFICERS BY CANNIBALS.

In our Eastern exchanges we find an account of the arrival of the Exploring Squadron at the Sandwich Islands and the particulars of the murder of two of the officers, Lieut. J. A Underwood and Midshipman Wilkes Henry, on the 24th of July last, by the natives of Malolo, one of the Fejee Group. From these particulars, we gather that these unfortunate officers went on shore with but a few men, when they were attacked and killed almost instantly, but not until they had shot four of their assailants, who were the very men that but a few minutes before they had employed in tracking boats over the reef. The men with them were wounded, but escaped.

The Squadrons' boats being near, immediately pulled in and commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, under cover of which, Lieut. Alden landed and brought off the bodies, which were entirely stript. Had not the natives been fully occupied in carrying off their own dead, the bodies would have been taken away and devoured. Captain W. immediately made preparations for attacking their town and fort, which the savages considered impregnable. The seamen were landed and a fire opened upon it, but without much eff[illegible] rocket, or "Flying Spirit," as [illegible] set fire to their own, and creat[illegible]ernation. It was finally carr[illegible] The natives fought well, and [illegible] of bayonet, but were [illegible] all points; twenty or more w[illegible]e fort and town burnt, their p[illegible]troyed, and the island laid [illegible] these islanders have always been noted for their ferocity and cannibalism, characteristics which it seems they joyfully retain.

A letter to the N. York Commercial says: "Lieut. Underwood and Wilkes Henry were killed as they were endeavoring to secure the retreat of the men, in which they succeed, but at the cost of their own lives. They were buried on a small uninhabited island of Underwood's Group, which was named Henry's island, in memory of that gallant and ill-fated young officer. The whole island, on which the massacre took place, was severely punished two days afterwards—when the brig and schooner arrived. Nothing was spared but the women and children, and these, I am sorry to say, are by this time made slaves to some chief of the neighboring group."

The letters state that the Squadron would not return before 1842.

A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who, seven years since, killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise visited one of the Fejee Islands to protect or take away as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old King.—*Shelby (Ky.) News.*

WHITEFIELD.

Once upon a time, when the celebrated Whitfield was preaching to immense crowds with unprecedented fervor and eloquence, under the shades of a venerable [illegible] in the meadows of England, [illegible] thinking intently [illegible] hundreds of [illegible] upon his every [illegible] with [illegible] anxiety [illegible] his gesticulations [illegible] seemed to raise a laugh among his auditance. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers, Whitfield caught a glance of him.

but without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse.—With the skill of a practiced orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovreignty of Divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness he told the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his aspiring theme, and when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round and pointing slowly at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep thrilling pothos—"Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace." It was a shaft of the Almighty. Winged by the divine Spirit, it struck the scoffer to the heart and realized in his conversation the glorious truth it conveyed.

☞The Hartford Times has following paragraph in reference tothe meeting of whig Senators, for the purpose of concerting measures for an extra session of Congress:

Athens (Tenn.) Courier.

"The whig papers are declaring suddenly that an extra session of Congress is to be called. This is not a measure called for by the country, and the President elect knows nothing more of the fact than Prince Albert. This step has been decided on, at a drunken dinner party of Whig Senators resolved that an extra session should be called, not that the country required it, but the Whig party, or the demagogues of the Whig party, wanted it. The expense of an extra session will cost the country not less than half a million of dollars, and it is as needless as a special mission to Congo. But this is the way in which matters are to be managed on log cabin and hard cider principles, and the President elect will hear what the Senators have decided upon at "a dinner party," as others hear of it, and the Whig press appear to suppose that the doings of this drunken frolic is as obligatory as if decided in the halls of the nation, and under the solemnities of the Constitution.

This (says the Nashville Union) is treating old Tip in a very unceremonious and cavalier manner, we must say—imbecile as we believe him to be, something is due to decency, to his station, even if he has been elevated to it by fraud, deceit, and humbuggery. That whig members of Congress design to use him as a mere tool, a cats paw, a convenient cloak under which to assault the settled maxims, and change the policy of our Government, can no longer be a matter of doubt with any. They do not wait for his inauguration—they do not even await his arrival in the city, and far from sounding any of their schemes and projects *in his ear* first, they go on as if there were no such a man as William Henry Harrisson on the face of the earth. Mr. Clay has so acted since first taking his seat in the present Congress. He has advanced opinions, suggested measures, and indicated a course of policy with the air of a man confident in no superior control. If General Harrison approve the suggestions, or rather the commands which are imposed upon him with a [illegible] of delicacy without a [illegible] If not, it will make [illegible] with the whigs. [illegible] old gentleman on the [illegible] string through his nose [illegible] under on his part of the [illegible]—hence, if he will not [illegible] *seen*. What a commentary upon the qualifications of the *Hero* and *Statesman*, whose praises have been sung in our ears for months and months past, to the choicest Tippecanoe doggrel.

In another part of the same paper we find the following paragraph:

"Since drunken Whig dinner party at Washington, where it was decided over their cups, and not in their official stations, that and extra session should be held, letters have been sent abroad, urging the States which do not hold their elections till summer or fall to alter their laws, so as to meet the wishes of the dinner party."

So, the *States* are also to be taxed with the expense of a called session, in order to work out the *reform* agreed upon by those gentlemen over the bottle. They are to be *dictated to*.—Their course of policy laid down by a few inebriates, who are already assuming the entire control of the Government. And for what is all this expense of an extra session of Congress and calling the Legislatures of some ten or a dozen States together. For no useful purpose under Heaven. Mr Wise, and Mr Pope, whigs, say there is no necessaty for it. That the pretence of an empty treasury, if not absolutely false, could be obviated by passing the Treasury Note bill at the present session. The convivialists themselves admit that the distribution of the the proceeds of the public lands, in connexion with an increase of the duties upon wines and silks could as well be acted upon at the present session, as at the called one. But still they must have a called session, *because* as they allege, *it is desirable to make it a part of the policy of the new Administration.*

Fanny Ellsler receives a thousand dollars a night for dancing at the Tacon Theatre, Havana; and she has so enchanted them by the witchery of her motion and figuref that they have raised by subscription $50.000 in gold, which they mean to add as a present to her earnings.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette.

THE NATIONAL SENATE CHAMBER.

This magnificent council-room is in the form of a cresent, the striking half dome, measuring its beautiful convexity from the three sides of the chamber, presenting a very bold and novel appearance to the spectator. You enter the door of the Gallery above the chamber—for no citizens' foot, unless he be a high judicial, executive, or representative dignitary, is permitted, during the session, to come within its limtts—and are at once arrested by the President of the Senate, the veteran Johnson, and the air of quiet which pervades around. If you have just left that representative Babel, "the House," with the bold voice of the Clerk yet ringing in your ears aed its two hundred and forty old tongues all in motion, the silence and dignity of the Senate chamber strike you with wonderful force. Over the Vice President's seat, is an eagle crowning a beautiful device, and the starry flag of our country protruding on either side. After you have satisfied yourself by this view, you step around the gallery and enter that directly over the Speakers' head, and by which you have a view of the Senators in their seats, fancying the whole body.

To the left, in front of you, and on the last range of seats, is a grey-headed gentleman, of majestic form, with a remarkably fine forehead dressed, in a full suit of black, and white cravat. You will observe that he is about replying to a Senator in the next row; and now he rises. "Who is that?", runs among the spectators on all sides of you.—That is James Buchanan, "Pennsylvania's favorite son." Without an effort, you hear every word he says though he speaks in low tones. There is dignity and grace in his fine tall, majestic form; his right arm nails down his plain arguments, and his face flushes with the excitement of the debate. This is the first time he has spoken during the present session, and the whole Senate is still with attention. He takes his seat calmly, after a speech of twenty minutes, which has done more to enlighten the subject than all the four hour harranges that have yet been delivered, a speech that every man and woman in the chamber comprehends. To your extreme right, and on the front row of seats, is a gentleman that you will know, at once. His face is thin, and his hair staight as an arrow. He is now sitting with cross legs, listening with sparkling eyes, to the reading of a bill. There is an air about him of repose and carelessly; but when he is roused, he is a very lion, and his deep husky tones come rolling forth like an unloosened torrent—a perfect flood of angry eloquerce, sparing neither friend nor foe. That is the great Southron John C. Calhoun—the man who led off the nullification War. Directly in the rear of Mr. C. is a well formed gentleman, with grey hair, fine expressive countenance, a little florid and care-worn. He is writing, you will observe, very busily, and seems so much engrossed with his subject, though his ear is quick, and nothing escapes his unsleeping eye. That is Thomas H. Benton, the distinguished Missourian. To his left is a young looking Senator, in conversation with one of the members of the House.—Mark his tall form, energetic movements, and flashing eye. That is Senator Allen, of Ohio—the youngest member of the Senate, and one of the most really eloquent of the body. He has endeared himself to the people by his effective labors in their behalf. That red haired gentleman, who is leaning against the Clerk's desk, with both hands in his pockets, and a queer lazy vacant look on his face, is Senator Preston, tha great Wont-Be-Inssructed of South Carolina. He is a very eloquent and finished speaker, and always attracts the attention of the ladies. On the last back seat but one to the extreme left, is a Senator with his hair combed back until his head looks quite bald. He has spoken on the bill now under debate, and seems to be at perfect leisure. He rises from his seat, and walks under the gallery, behind the Speaker's chair, where he goes to tell a joke to those Senators warming themselves at the fire. That is Henry Clay, the Kentucky Lion; the Heir apparent and now secret counseller of the new administration. He is more an eloquent than an able man; and his course this winter shows that he is "fading away." Immediately in front of Mr. Clay, on the front seat, is a heavy dull looking, blue-bearded gentleman. That is Daniel Webster, "the big Beggar Man," as the New York merchants call him, and the Secretary of State, that is to be, of Harrison's administration. He has said much that will live after him, both for good and for evil, and is certainly, a scholar and an orator, though I am sorry to say, he employs his talents in a bad if not unprofitable cause. On the same side, though nearer the middle of the chamber, is Senator Wright, of New York, the clear headed statesmen and eloquent and forcible debater. On the back seat neat the passage, is a tall robust gentleman, with heavy eyebrows, and thick hair. This is the firm and unflinching Dr. Sturgeon, the colleague of Mr. Buchanan. But there is one that we must not forget—Wm. R King, of Alabama, the eloquent speaker, accomplished gentleman and firm republican—popular wherever he is knwon. You see him in his seat to the right, ready to battle, at any time, for the good cause.

The American who visits our National Legislature and is not struck with its appeasance, and rejoiced by the contrast it affords by the deliberative assemblies of every nation on earth, must have a cold heart indeed. He sees no royal throne erected in the midst of the Council Hall to overaue and keep down the free spirit—there is no crimson wool sack, for a silk gowned Lord Chancellor—no assemblage of hereditary peers, full of ignorance and titles—no Princess Royal lounging about the Senate, and tainting the free air with their effeminate *hauteur*. No, thank God! There is not a citizen who has ever looked upon the American Senate, who has not as good a chance to become a member of the greatest earthly convention, as those which now adorn it. James Buchanan used to run about the streets of Mercersburg, the son of a poor Irish farmer, clad in green linen pantaloons and a wool hat! Felix Grundy, recently deceased was the son of a very humble man; Wm. Allen fifteen years ago was not worth a copper, and had not a friend in the world; Henry Clay rose from the most obscure and humble rank; Richard M. Johnson was born in those trying days of the past, and fought his way to distinction;—Judge Tappan was a poor man and one of the original settlers of Ohio—and so we doubt not, it was so with all. Here the boon of Freedom confers its blessings on all, and if we do not improve the glorious apportunity, the fault is our own.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Feb. 5.

"Yesterday we had a high scene in the House of Representatives with some of the sons of the Old Dominion. Mr. Mallory come out and endorsed the principles avowed by Mr. Wise some days since; upon which he was told by the opposite side of the whig party, (not Mr. Wise's "Republicon portion of the whig party,") that those were not the principles of Gen. Harrison nor the party that elected him. In reply Mr. M. said that if an increase of the Tariff, in any shape or form, or the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, or the creation of a National Bank, was to be a leading measure of the coming administration, he had been deceived himself, and had deceived others; and if such were to be the principles as the ensuing Administration he gloried in the position which Virginia had taken, (alluding I presume to her stand in the Presidential election.) I do not think it hardly possible, that Mallory, Wise, or Hunter, or Alford, can co-operare with the Whig party. The whigs are in great trouble here. The debate closed yesterday after a very violent crimination and recrimination by Messrs. Jenifer and Wise, in relation to the principles of themselves and the next Administration. Let Virginia but stand united, and I have but the least doubt of an almost immdeiate revulsion in almost every Southern State."

How can it be otherwise? How is it possible for Mallory and Hunter to pursue a different course? their State Right principles compel them to oppose a National Bank, a permanent loan and a public debt, a distribution, an increased Tariff, and a called session, which is designated to facilitate the adoption of these measures, *before* the Universal Whig Nation to "cool, and crumble to pieces." The greater acknowledgments then are due to Messrs. Wise and Mallory, Hunter, Alford, &c., &c., who *belong* to "the *Republican* portion of the Whig party, for coming forward now, and opposing the favorite policy of the Clique at Washington, who wish to rule the new President—*Richmond Enq.*

From the Flag of the Union.

The following letter is from a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, who was a witness to the extraordinary scene he describes. He saw and heard the whole of it. It addresses itseelf to the consideration of Southern men on all the topics of National politics, in a way and manner so forcible, that we shall not attempt to strengthen the impressions it must make, or increase the fears it will excite, by any remarks of our own. Time will open the eyes of the deluded follwers of the cider barrel hero, and tear the coon skin veil from them. If the revelation that will then be made, do not expose the Hero of North Bend, the log cabin mushroom of seventy years standing, with all his northern friends and supporters, in the modern guise of old fashioned federalism, then will we admit that our opposition to the log cabin humbug and red pepper enthusiasm, has not been well advised.

Washington, Feb. 1841.

Sir.—We have just been witnessing one of the most extraordinary debates perhaps ever heard in Congress. The old fashioned Federalist of the Hamiltonian school first come out, and several of them declared for a high rate of expenditure and an increase of taxes. They said that Gen. Harrison was expected to carry out their views—that he was elected for the purpose of reform, and was only in for one term—that he ought to lay the taxes and enforce their collection, offend whoever it might or whatever quarter of the Union it might: and that, for this purpose they wanted an extra session of Congress. This was aimed at the State Riglits' party of the South—next came Mr. Wise and defined his position.—He was opposed to increasing the expenses of the Government, and taxes, these hard times—was opposed to making States not indebted, pay the debts of States that were indebted—was against distributing the money arising from the sales of public lands for that porpose, and then having to tax the people to make up the deficiency, and making the people lose the expense of collection, besides making a burden fall so unequally upon different States, some paying a much greater share than others.

He said, he was told, and he told his constituens, that Mr. Van Buren had been extravagant, and wasted the public money, which he verily believed was true. He could not now turn round and tell them that he had not spent enough money. He told his constituents that Gen. Harrison would reform these abuses and extravagance; but now we are told, said he, by the whigs, that the objection to him was, that he was too economical, pushing retrenchment too vigorously He (Mr. Wise) believed that General Harrison would respect the South—that he would not go for a high Tariff Internal Improvement, and a great expenditure, and he said if the course marked out for Gen. Harrison, by Mr. Clay and his northern whig friends, is followed by Gen. Harrison, he, Mr. Wise would not support him.

Then comes out Mr. Adams, (John Q.) and undertakes to speak for Gen. Harrison. If he follows Mr Wise's advice, Mr. Adams will oppose him. The old man charged Wise with being a duellist and spoke of Cilley's being killed by Graves—charged the Southern men with being bullies, and always insulting northern men because they were opposed to duelling. He spoke of Southern men very bitterly, and particularly, Mr. Wise—said they spoke to the northern men in the Overseer style—that the Southern men were arrayed under three banners—first, the Overseer's, which was black; second, the Duellist's banner, which was red; and third, the Nulification Banner, which was a dirty sickly white.—The old man made every exertion imaginble to destroy Wise's standing and influence, as well as all of the Southern Whigs who opposed high taxes and expenditures.

He design to carry General Harrison into the army of abolitionists. If he wont go there he will not support him. Thus you see the great division of the whig party already quarrelling among themselves about what is to be General Harrison's course—whether he will shape his policy to suit the old Federalist's, or Southern Whigs, or the abolition whigs it will be a [illegible]. Perhaps he will occasionally support each in turn, and thus keep them together.

Mr. Wise opposes an extra session on account of the needless expense. But the Federal Whigs of the North know to well their game to be turned aside.—They intend to tax the people high, and get a great amount of money for extravagant expenditures. They want money badly, and are greedy for it, and Harrison must call Congress together again, or the whig office seekers and speculators would suffer for money before the regular session. So they go. Would any one have believed that a man, as old as Mr Adams, would have been so wicked as to have refused to aid and assist in investigating the transaction when Cilley was killed in a duel, and that now after years have elapsed, he should take it up to injure Mr. Wise who had been four [illegible] Such however, has [illegible] and he is about of a piece with the other hypocritical fanatics, crafty subtle and ungrateful. Mercy no instance was cherished and supported in Alabama for years; and yet he goes all over lying and every other means, slander him [illegible] and whose confidence [illegible] disgrace and drunkenness.

Yours truly &c.

P. S. Every southern whig who has the slightest feeling of Republicanism, who will not go for high taxes, will be cut down and disgraced. A gentleman of distinction from the South who has held a prominent rank in the whig party, was in the Senate listening to the debates where Mr. Calhoun was defending the interest of the South against the attacks of Webster Clay and others—he heard and saw Southern Whig Senators, Mangum and Preston, prompting and encouraging and countenancing these Federalists, and he exclaimed to a friend—"We have been betrayed in the South—these men, Mangum and Preston, have abandoned Southern interests and Southern principles.

BY AND BYE.—There is on point, says the Boston Mail, in the evidence introduced during the trial of Mrs. Kinney, on which the spectators who heard the testimony of the witnesses are quite undecided: it is whether Mrs. Kinny, when her husband was lying, said "Good! by George!" or "Good bye George!"

POST NOTES.—This notable scheme, renewed again in Philadelphia, to favor the BIDELE maxim "*that our first duty is to foreigners,*" is thus scouted by the *Ledger*:

The banks will issue post notes, payable in twelve months! Can any body say that they will be redeemed at all? Of what value are the promises of the banks upon the subject? They violate their promises to pay on demand, and then ask us to confide in their promises on time! And to add insult to injury, they make this proposition as an act of condescension! But let the people look to the consequences. The banks are liable to prosecution for issuing notes under five dollars. Their post notes for five dollars or more, would immediately depreciate, and be used by the bank for buying specie; and the holders of specie would flock to brokers with their specie, and sell it for post notes, under the ridiculous delusion of *gaining* the difference! It would be Paddy's *gain* of a *loss*. But the specie being thus absorbed from circulation by the banks, and no *currency* being left but five dollar post notes, *financiers* would urge the want of *change* as a *necessity* for issuing shin plasters," and the abominations of 1837 would be renewed. But if the people refuse to touch post notes, small notes, and any other paper promises, they will have specie in abundance.

All the specie gathered up by the spurious issues of the Bank of the United States will go abroad. The public will see where the mass of the stock lies, which controls the action of the Bank.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—The promise of high prices mad by the Federalists to the farmers of Ohio, appears not to be realized. The Scioto (O.) Watchman informs us of the state of the market. Flour $3.00, wheat 50 cents, rye 25 cents, corn 12½ cents, oats 12½ cents, butter 8½, eggs 8½, flaxseed 50 cents, Buckwheat $1.75. This is Harrison and *better* times with a vengeance.

Mr. Wise, in his remarks in the House of Representatives, assumes that Gen Harrison is not committed by the measures proposed by his friends in Congress, and in this way he seeks to screen him from the consequences of the high toned Federal propositions already broached by Messrs. Webster and Clay. Hear Mr. Webster's organ, the Boston Patriot, on this subject, after stating Mr. Webster's doctrines on distribution, bank, and tariff.

"Under this knowledge of the sentiments of Mr. Webster on this important subject, he is invited to take a place in the Cabinet, and other gentlemen, are invited, and agree to co-operate with him. It may be considered as settled, therefore, that under the new administration, this will be an administration measure, which will be supported with all their influence."

In the correspondence from Algiers, the *Toulannais* the following singular story is related:—

"During the Marshall's last expedition one of our chasseurs found, near the tents of a tribe we were ravaging, a sack of considerable magnitude. Without seeking to know its contents he fastened it on the crupper of his horse. Ere long, to his utter astonishment, he heard a human voice issue from his burthen, and dismounted to solve the mystery. On opening the sack, he discovered a beautiful female between 16 and 17 years of age, and a [illegible] containing about 10.000 francs. It appears that the young woman was the wife of an Arab, who had thus parted up with his money as his two greatest valuables, but in his terror had abandoned both. The soldier placed his living prize [illegible] ammunition wagons, and [illegible] the booty with his comrades."

Anecdote of the last war.—Colonel Miller being ordered to the sortie from Fort Erie in the last war, and finding he had not sufficient force for the enterprise, sent back to the commander for two hundred additional men.—They were immediately despatched from the fort, under the command of the gallant but rather headlong and eccentric Talbot Chambers. Eager to reach the scene of action in the shortest possible time he marched ahead with such [illegible] to Colonel Miller to send word that he had [illegible] to report to you my arrival, with two hundred men."

"Five hundred men!" exclaimed the Colonel, [illegible]

"I've kept them behind sir," said the Major as he looked around and saw that not a single one of his men was in sight.

The Navy.—It is stated that we have, at the various navy yards throughout the country materials for building twenty-six sail of the line, forty frigates, and a number of steamers.

A preacher who recently died up in the Red River country, is said to have left the following singular effects: "A Bible two collars, a Bowie knife, a psalm book, deck of cards somewhat used, Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress nearly new, a pocket flask or "tickler," a collection of sacred music, a quarter nag with saddle and bridle, a pair of pistols and a copy of Hoyle's Games." Queer fellows, some of these preachers of the far South-west.—*Picayune.*

ANIMALS.

Before rain swallows fly low, dogs grow sleepy and eat grass, water fowls dive much fish will not bite, flies are more troublesome, toads crawl about, moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy, birds fly low for insects, swine, sheep and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

When there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox, March 21 if a storm arise from the east, on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either if these cases the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five. But if a storm arise from the S. W. or W. S. W. on or just before the equinox, then the summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

TAKING TIME BY FORELOCK—NOT CONDEMNING BEFOREHAND.

Although General Harrison has not yet embarked, there can be no doubt as to the course the ship will be steered. The pilots are at the helm, though, the commander is not yet on board, and have already given such indications as no experienced mariner can mistake. No man in his senses, or who is not either wilfully blind or bent on misleading others, will venture now to express a doubt, as to the future policy of the Reform Administration. The distribution of the public lands, and consequent augmentation of the tariff—not for protection, oh no! but for revenue—the necessity for which can always be created by a little wholesome extravagance the revival of a Bank of the United States learly repeal of the Independent Treasury law; and its indispensable appendage, a national debt are at this moment as indisputably the leading measures which General Harrison's administration will use every effort to accomplish, as if they were already accomplished.

An apt Illustration.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful young ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a canebrak & get him the handsomest reed. She must get it at once, going through without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if it was the handsomest reed she saw—"Oh, no," she replied, "I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hope of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I obliged to take up with any one I could find—and got a crooked one at last."

☞From recent accounts received from Florida, it seems pretty certain that the *everlasting* Florida war, is likely to be brought to a close. Much credit it is said, is due to Col. Harney for his indefatigable exertions in bringing this much wished for about. The Col. it seems possesses a *patent* that is the only safe one to be put in use with such wretches—while other officers are in the habit of tying the captured Indians by the arms and legs, he ties them around the neck to the first tree he comes to, which silences them forever.

A chance for Glory and Plunder.—resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives of the Texians Congress, directing the military committee to [illegible] the expediency of authorizing the President to accept of the services of [illegible] for the invasion of Mexico, [illegible] to have what they [illegible] the country [illegible] league of land [illegible] the [illegible] part.

A History of the Devil. There is a preacher in Chicago, Ill., nightly holding fourth to large audiences, and giving, as he says, "a history of the devil." The Democrat says that all who hear him are entirely convinced of his thorough acquaintance with the subject.

An Ohio editor, in recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animall before he could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and several other dags."

"You have a farm for lease," as the man said to the angry creditor.

"Sir!"

"Well!"

"Can't find any thing soft enough to sit on!"

In an old Boston paper speaking of a celebration, we find the following:—"After the cloth was removed many excellent toasts and men were drunk."

A man washing dishes, looks much more dignified than a woman making public orations on politics.

Jonathan stepped into a post office a short time since, and inquired for a letter. One was handed to him. "How much is it?" he asked. "Ninepence was the reply. "Ninepence, for such a little one as this: gorry! I've had em as big agin as this for fourpence. "That's Uncle Sam's price, said the post master. "Well just ask your uncle to step here a minute," said Jonathan opening the the letter. When he had finished the perual, "humph well," said he handing out his ninepence, "I don't care—my sister's dead."

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 10, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

OF AUTAUGA.

☞WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Great as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Poits, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE authorised to announce J.B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

"Chosen few should hover o'er the enemy,
And mark the road he took."

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MAN.

What a piece of work is man? How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a God! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals —SHAKSPEARE.

Man is a compound of matter and mind; for symmetry and beauty, the material part of man's composition surpasses all the animal creation, and for knowledge and intellectual acquirement, his mind is the climax of all earthly intelligence. The five senses have been made not only the sources of man's greatest corporal enjoyment But the only avenues through which all his ideas of external objects are communicated to the soul to enlarge its capacity and prepare it for reflection.

Who that has been fanned by the Arabian gales, and caught the oders of the spicy grove, and plucked the primrose of the early spring, or culled a nosegay of sweet May-morn-flowers, without enjoyment to the olfactory sense? Who that tastes the mellow apple, the ripe cherry, the luscious melon, the juicy peach, the delicious lemon, or the rich banquet a bountiful and luxurious table gives, without enjoyment? who that has felt the heat of a summers burning sun, and the contrast of a cooling breeze, on the earth's green carpet "partulae sub tegmine fagi." Without the grateful ejaculation of his soul. "Deus nobus haec otia fecit," who when exposed to inclemency of a mid winter's day, but feels the transition of an enraptured sensibility before the social fire side in some hospital mansion? Who when still evening closes the fatigue and bustle of a laborious day, but enjoys the repose of balmy sleep on downy beds of ease who that contemplates the crystalline rivulet, craggy cliffs, the lofty mountain, the beautiful land scape, countless animals mixing and grazing in harmless gambols on the flowery green, and cattle feeding on a thousand hills? but has his vision captivated with the beauty and variety of the scenery? who can behold the beautiful snow white, and the black portenteous cloud; the variegated rainbow, and the swift shooting meteor, the blue vault of heaven illuminated by the ten thousands twinkling stars, & the soft moon lights dazzling power to charm congenial hearts to love, and countless worlds, basking in the beams of the golden luminary of day, of life and joy, without rapture, and an awful sense of the Omniscience, Omnipotence, and benevolence of the Creator of the universe? But if Deity is grand and glorious in natures works, HE is not unrepresented by his creature man, in works of *art*. Who that contemplates the majestic steamboat buffeting the the foaming torent of the Mississippi—The beautiful ships with sails unfurled, gliding on the bosom of a waveless ocean Splendid cities with their heaven pointed steeples and towering monuments without being captivated with the pleasing spectacle of the art and ingenuity of man? who that has heard the pensive intomations of the guitar, the warbling sweetness of the lute, the exilirating and entrancing sound of the violin, the symphroneous echo of the deep toned organ, or the varie gated, sentimental melody of tho human voice. Without a heart of rapture and a soul of love. But when genius and intellect are fanned by the breath of angel eloquence, 'tis then the ear enjoys the *climax* of melody, and listens with silent admiration at the spirit-kindling accents, the heart swells with emotion, the imagination on wings of ecstacy is borne, and the enchanted soul almost forgetful of its casket of clay dances with inexpressible rapture to the intellectual music of heaven sent eloquence.

Thus we have considered man as a being possessed of five senses and a few of the countless variety of external objects adapted to them. What then are we to infer from these? First that God intended man to be happy, because he hath created so many beautiful and sublime objects exactly adapted for his senses.

2nd. That man may have a continuation of happiness by retaining the *images* of those objects in the memory, and using them as subjects of future reflection and intellectual enjoyment. SHAKSPEARE.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW CABINET.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1841.

I have this moment learned from authority on which I place reliance that the following will be the cast of the new Cabinet:

WEBSTER—Secretary of State,

EWING—Secretary of the Treasury,

BELL—Secretary of War.

BADGER (of N. C.)—Secretary of the Navy,

GRANGER—Postmaster. General, and

CRITTENDEN—Attorney General.

Webster and Granger! in the new Cabinet. (Passing over all the rest.) Friends of the South! what think you of these men Friends of the principles of State Rights! what think you of the composition of such a Cabinet.

Another letter from a very respectable source confirms the above cast of the Cabinet with the exception of Gilmore of Georgia. in place of Mr. Badger of North Carolina Verily! verily! the old General has been ill advised in his first great movement —The hand of the great manager, Mr. Clay, is in this thing.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

We find in the Mobile Register of the 27th ult., the proceedings of the Convention, held at Claiborne on the 22d and 23d ult., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent that district under the General Ticket System. The voting was as follows. On the first balloting—

B. G. Shields, of Marengo,	10
Lorenz Jones, of Clarke	6
Jesse Beene, of Dallas.	3
J B. Hogan, of Mobile,	2

No one having received a majority of votes a second balloting took place, and Messrs. James and Hogan having been withdrawn the vote stood as follows.

B. G. Shields,	18
Jesse Beene;	3

Mr. Shield having, therefore, received a majority of the votes given in, was declared duly nominated, as the representative of the Fifth Congressional District in the coming election.

We will give the the whole proceedings in our next.

☞The late suspension at Philadelphia and Baltimore, has operated upon our money market, and by that means, indirectly, affected the Cotton Market, causing a decline of ¼ since last weekk. Cotton now stands from 8 to 10¼ in this city. The Liverpool rates are as follows:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	
Good and fine,	12 a 12½
Good Fair,	11¼ a —
Middling, fair	10¾ a 11
Middling,	10¼ a —
Inferior and Ordinary,	9 a 10

The discouraging news from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have produced a bad effect upon the Cotton Market of Mobile also, and, we have no doubt, all over the South.

The Hon. Ruel Williams presented to the U. S. Senate, on the 18th ult., a series of resolutions, from the Legislature of Maine in favor of a National Bank a Protective Tariff distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

These resolutions were passed by men for whose election our Whig friends of the South a few short months since, so loudly rejoiced *Hurrah! for Maine and a Protective Tariff*

The Girard College —Among the losses by investments in the United States Bank, is a large proportion of the money left by the late Stephen Girard for the erection and endowment of a college to educate orphans.

In poetic lamentation for a young man who died from the bite of a rattle-snake, the following magnificent stanzas occurred:

'On springfield mountain there did dwell
A likely youth and known full well—
Lieutenant Carter's only son,
A likely youth nigh twenty-one,
He went on to the mountain high—
A rattle snake he did espy!
All at once he did feel
The p'izen critter bite his heel!"

The poet continues by describing the peculiar conduct of the victim after he had been bitten. As he went home he was heard—

'Crying aloud all as he went,
Oh cruel, cruel, SAR-PI-ENT.'

NOTICE.

BY virtue of three executions, from the county and circuit courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville. on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thos. Roden, and John C. Cathey, has in and to the N.W ¼ of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also, one negro boy Thornton, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmunson's use &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use &c. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circut court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or damand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right title, interest claim, or demand that James B Nivens has in and to the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 35 township 14, range 6 east, to satisfy said executions two in favor of A. R. Chilton's use &c., and the other in favor of A. Roseman.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE

BY virtue of an alias execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, one negro boy Ned as the property of W. R. Dodson, to satisfy said execution in favor of Hiram Little. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to to highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, two negroes to wit: Silva and Jo, levied on as the property of Susan Ayres, to satisfy said execution in favor of C. H. dges.

March 10, 1841 Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE

BY virtne of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title interest claim and demand that Rob't Beene has in and to the W. ½ of the S E ¼ of sec. 10 T. 13. R. 8, East, to satisfy said execution in favor of John U. Whitesides. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff

March 10, 1841.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S W ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of T. & W. Dothard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door at McDonald on the first Monday in April next, the following described lots in said town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48 levied on as the property of Jefferson Falkner, to satisfy four fi. fas. to me directed, one from the county court and three from the circuit court of Randolph county. SYLVANUS WALER, Sh'ff.

Feb. 24, 1841.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's court March 8th, 1841.

WILLIAM BABER Administrator of the Estate of Johnston Baber Deceased having reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the Town of Jacksonville on Thursday the sixth day of May next, to shew cause if any they can why a final settlement of said Estate, should not be made according to the accounts and vouches of Administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Cl'k.*
Copy Test.

March 10, 1841—6t.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jacksonville on the road leading to Lidaga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the paupers. Those wishing to be employed in said establishment will hand in their proposals to any of the commissioners, on or before the meeting specifying for what sum they will give their services, the commissioners finding every thing. Also for how much per head they will keep the paupers, finding every thing themselves, &c., having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location, the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841—td

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
WM. JOHNSON,
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Commissioners

ORDINANCE.

IT is ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville that every person living in the bounds of the Incorporation subject to work on roads, streets &c., shall be subject to work five days *(only)* during the term of the present Council. All those preferring to pay two dollars to the intendant, shall be exempt from the five days work provided they pay said two dollars on or before the 15th day of April next.

R. E. W. McADAMS Sec'y.

March 10, 1841.—5t.

STATE OF ALABAMA:

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small whit spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Cl'k.

March 4th, 1841.—3t.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. ☞They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. one issued from the County Court of Randolph county in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cost, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East ¼ of the South East quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 10, levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named Fi. Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep Sh'ff.

March 3rd 1841.—3t.—$3 00.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of a fi. fa issued from the Circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April nex, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matison Putnam has to section 6 township 17, Range 11, east: in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of Terry Riddle. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—3t—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreliss deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made accoring to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County, Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east; levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter. SYLVANUS WALKER. Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—3t—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to shew cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executors of said estate. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 3, 1841—6t Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highes bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south ½ of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, one Negro boy Jim, levied on as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Executions; one in favor W. C. McMahan, and the other in favor of L. Brock.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala: I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William L. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAS. WOOD, Coroner.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, and the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 4, township 13, Range 7, E. and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7—levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P. Reid, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by John Ramey, Jr., a bay Filly, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, some saddle spots on the back, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTN, Cl'k.

Feb'y. 4th 1841.—3t.

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY;

CLASS NO. 12

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 *Numbers*, 10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SPLENDID SCHEME

1	PRIZE OF	$2,000	$2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
4	"	250	1,000
5	"	100	500
10	"	50	500
20	"	25	500
50	"	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows. Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten [illegible] drawn out at random; and that ticket [illegible] a combination, the 1st, 2nd and [illegible] certs, consecutively, will be entitl[illegible] prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it's [illegible] 1,000

That ticket " " " 500

That ticket " " " 500

Those 4 tickets having on them the 1st 2d & 4th, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 6th, 1st 5th & 7th, to $250 00 each, 1,000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th & 10th each to $100 500

Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6, 3 4 7, 3 4 8, 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 6 7, 3 5 7, 3 5 8, 3 5 9, 3 5 10 each to $50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	9								
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10								
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6								
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8								
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9								

each to $25 500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4	5	6	5	4	8	7	2	1	8	1	2	9	1	2					
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	2	3	8	1	3	9	1	3					
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	2	4	8	1	4	9	1	4					
4	5	9	6	1	2	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	1	5					
4	5	10	6	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	6	9	1	6					
5	4	1	6	4	5	7	2	8	8	1	7	9	1	7					
5	4	2	6	5	7	7	2	9	8	1	9	9	1	8					
5	4	3	6	5	8	7	2	10	8	1	10	9	1	10					
5	4	6	6	8	9	7	3	1	8	2	1	10	3	7					
5	4	7	6	8	10	7	4	1	8	2	3	10	7	9					

each to $10 500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30, 1840—td.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Cherokee County }
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaness S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN S. WILSON, *Clk C. C.*

Feb 3rd 1841—6.—$10.50

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan 29th, 1841.—td.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS.

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville—Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

ELI C. JOINER, and SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North-East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were granted on the [illegible] day of January, 1841, by [illegible] Turnley, Judge of the [illegible]ce county, and State of [illegible] Elizabeth Grogan—This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against said Estate to exhibit them within the time limited by law, or [illegible]

THOMAS GROGAN, *Adm'r.*
and his wife Eliz. Grogan.
[illegible] County, Ala.
1841.—6t.

WHITE-HOUSE, *and Commission Business.*

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tf.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS*, Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS*, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods**, BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—tfa.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;

McDONALD,

January, 6, 1841.—3m. *ALABAMA,*

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Dec. 23, 1840—tfa.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties, and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known, and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—1j.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing in Jacksonville Benton County Ala. on the 3rd Feb. inst. a sorrel horse about twelve years old, paces almost entirely; his mane has been roached but is nearly grown out to its usual length, has a white spot on one side near the flank, is blind in one eye and without shoes.

Any person taking up said horse & bringing him to me or giving me information so that I get him shall be paid for all their trouble and expense.

E. T. SMITH.

Feb. 23rd, 1341.—tf.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00

BLANKS

Of the following, description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions,	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sus,	Atachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞ A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, $12—

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belle-letres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock; and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear naught; his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence, Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala. after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP.
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841—tf.

MEDICINAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe
" J. G. Waddle, "
" A. Meadders, Fayettville
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FORMAN.

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs. Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. }
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremittiug attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel**, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Holingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP *CASH STORE.*

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

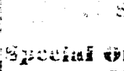
A READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

☞ The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

WOOL CARDING.



THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound,	12½ cts.
Carding, "	10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers; it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Fridap in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON Clerk

Feb. 17. 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given by the undersigned to H. L. Martin for ten dollars, due as well as I recollect, six months after date. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

F. T. MORELAND.

Feb, 24, 1841—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

BY arrangements made between the partners of the firm of Hudson & Brockman, all the notes and accounts due them that are not paid by the first of April next will be assigned over to Thomas P. Brockman, and he will place them in the hands of an officer for collection. All those who are desirous to *save cost*, will do well to call before that time and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 & 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$3 00.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must again request all those indebted to call and close their accounts either by payment or note, as longer indulgence *cannot* be given.

NO MISTAKE.

Cheaper than ever.

WISHING to despose of our present STOCK OF GOODS, we now offer them upon terms more advantageous, than Goods have ever been offered in this market—in fact we have determined to *SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.* Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & Co.

Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,
M. W. JENKINS, *Adms.*

Feb. 24, 1841—6t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.

Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

[illegible] BEING [illegible]

[illegible] mares. (Public days [illegible]
mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841—5t G. C. PATTILLO.

N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight [illegible] this Spring [illegible] hands of sixteen hands [illegible] Arabian and [illegible] Horse [illegible] by old Wags of Randolph, out [illegible]

[illegible] SIMONS.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

TAKEN up and posted by Jesse Beckum, a dark Brown Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, 8 or 9 years old, Star in his forehead, Short tail, shod before, and appraised to Seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 23rd. 1841.—3t.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

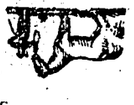
Clock & Watch Maker,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.



—*ALSO*—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 10. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841. Whole No 218.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2.50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage *must* be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

MACHINE POETRY.

ATTRACTION—VARIOUS KINDS OF IT.

Attraction is a curious power,
That none can understand,—
Its influence is every where—
In water air and land;
It keeps the earth compact and tight,
As though strong bolts were through it;
And what is more mysterious yet,
It binds us mortals to it.

You throw a stone up in the air,
And down it comes—ker whack!
The centrifugal cast it up—
The centripetal—back,
My eyes! I cant discover how
One objects tracts another,
Unless they love each other, likke
A sister and a brother.

I know the compass always points
Directly at the pole;
Some say the north star causes this,
And some say—Symms' Hole!
Perhaps it does—perhaps it don't;
Perhaps some other cause;
Keep on PERHAPSING—who can solve
Attraction's hidden laws?

A fly lights on a 'lasses cup—
Attraction bids him woo it;
And, when he's in, attraction keeps
The chap from paddling through it.
Attraction lures the sot to drink,
To all his troubles drown;
But when his legs gives way, he falls,
And 'traction keeps him down.

In yonder house there lives a lass,
Who's got a witching eye;
And always at the door I look,
Whenever I go by,
Because attraction turns my head
In a mysterious way;
The same as sun-flower heads are turned
Towards the god of day.

JUST SEVENTEEN.

Just seventeen! the sunlight throws
Its beauty on thee now,
And pleasure dance amid the beams
That burn upon thy brow.
Bright friendship clusters in thy way
Like grapes upon the vine:
O! that they ever might remain,
And o'er thy pathway shine.

Just seventeen! The bowers are green,
That woo thee to their shades,
And in the distance flowers of joy,
Bedeck the glooming glades;
Hope's brilliant meteor afar,
And bids the haste to share.
The glory of maturer years,
That thy fair form may wear.

Just seventen! the temper's wiles,
The glowing path bestrew,
And fashion's false delusive star,
That happy heart may woo.
And in the gilded halls of pride,
Lured by its treacherous light,
Thou'lt find too soon in folly's race,
That pain succeeds delight,

Just seventeen! true wisdom waits,
To place thee near her throne,
Where gems of purest brilliancy
Have ever richly shone.
Then go, and at her princely feet,
Seek for her robe of white.
Which wearing, thou mays't win,
A throne of endless light.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

My text, for this very particular occasion is embodied in the words of George D. Prentice:

> Gone forever!—like a rushing wave,
> Another year has burst upon the shore,
> Of earthly beings—and its last low tones,
> Wandering in broken accents on the air,
> Are dying to an echo.

My hearers—The occason on which I now hold forth is more than ordinarily, shaded with the deep amber of solemnity. It is an occasion calculated to call forth tho'ts dressed in the sober guise of pensiveness, & reflections apparalled in the robe of solemnity, ornamented with the gold and silver trimmings of hope. Let there be silence for another year has been entombed in the dark sepulchre of the past.—another quill has been plucked from the fleet pinions of Time—and Eternity has received another dose of physic, by gulping into its insatiated maw the contaminated carcase of 1840. Don't ask why you should mourn over the grave of the past year, or joy over the cradle of the infant of 1841.——You should mourn for the past year, one and all.

The young should mourn because in her demise, another flower has faded in the bouquet of their youthful delights, and another leaf has been turned over in the only volume of romance which the vast library of life affords, and the aged should mourn, because another foothold has given away on the sand-bank of existence, leaving them to pull themselves up by the brittle weeds that grow upon the margin of their own graves. You should all rejoice, my friends—because, through the aid of Tempe's swollen flood, the ten thousand ills that have heretofore choaked up your rivulets of happiness; have been swept into the sea of oblivion, and there to lie and rot, unheeded, like so many potatoe skins at the latter end of a gutter. What is a single year? me thinks I hear you ask. It is of more importance, than you seem to apprehend. In its dying struggle it hits us a kick in our advine regions, and sends us another inch nearer to our everlasting homes; it deepens the furrows that Time has gently marked out upon the comely features of manhood, and crops white haires from the garren poll of age. Since I last addressed you, my friends, the speed of my conspicuous nose has been shoved two inches further into the portal of the tomb, and another wrinkle has been added to my corrugated brow; and so it is with the whole of you. Every annual circling of the sun by the earth you inhabit, winds up a fiftieth or a seventh, as the case may be, of the cord of existence, and you will all kick the axle sooner than you expect, I fear, long ere you are prepared, for the agonizing squeeze.

My dear hearers—Another year has gone—gone forever! like a rushing wave! it has burst upon the shore of earthly being, and fled back into the eternal ocean of nothingness from whence it sprang. The last echoes of of its expiring moans now faintly echo upon the wintry air; and Nature dons her mantle of mourning, while a frozen teardrop rolls down her distorted phiz. Yes, the old year lies now buried in the charnelyard of by gone ages: but the lovely damsel Spring will soon strew its grave with the budding blossoms of promise, and the thorns of future sorrow and woe shall be covered by the sweetest of roses. But dear hearers, beware of this witching delusion! If you grab too hastily at the flowers of anticipation, you may stand a chance of getting your digits scratched by the obtruding briers of reality. The purest objects of this world are merely glided with beauty, which vanishes with the first eager embrace—even as the artificial bloom which too many of our young ladies wear is kissed away with the first rapturous smack of the lover. The little space which is allotted to you all between this and your final jumping off place, can easily be surveyed by the watchful eye of prudence; and if you don't steer straight over the mountain, meadow, bog, and marsh, you will be likely to enter upon the threshold of hereafter with torn trowsers and weather beaten souls.

This, my friends, is a time for solemn reflection. Look back to the dawn of the dust-up year, and see what changes since then, have taken place in the social world! Behold! how the friends of your youth have resigned life's ephemeral breath—how many have shed their last tear of dejection, and closed their dim peepers in the thick darkness of death. 'Tis but a few short months since the late year rose as bright as a tea pot on the happy, the careless and the blythe—but where are they now? they have ended life's pilgrimage ere it had hardly commenced, & are now soundly slumbering on their pillows of dust in Death's lonesome valley, where the sod presses cold on their crumbling bosoms of clay! When we look back upon those happy hours which oblivion has cancelled forever, O, how beautiful they seem and we cannot but wish that we had taken pains to secure their fat and tallow, as well as the hide and hair, when they were present with us. But, what is gone, is gone for good—There is no use in trying to number the wrecks that Time in his flight has left behind him, or in attempting to scrape up, with the spoon of recollection, the vast quantity of milk he has upset in his frolicks. You must now look out for the future, and let the past, perish in the sterile kingdom of forgetfulness. Commence a clean page in the journal of existence, and if a single blot of vice should per chance stain its unsullied whiteness, rub it out, I pray you, before it becomes dried and fixed forever. Many of you profess as much religion as you can well carry off without grunting; but I want to see you practice more morality.—and now is the time to commence it. It is my particular desire that you should henceforth avoid all hypocricy, cupidity, venality, jealousy and revenge; and take up the weapons of honesty, truth, charity, temperance, and love; knock the devil himself down, should he presume to cross your path, and pushing straight ahead for the goal of the righteous, as though the Hell Hounds of Hades were barking at your heels.

My dear friends! yet a little while longer and no season will flourish around us. Old Time will fold his grey wings and expire with the general burstification of the universe; silence for us all will prepare her dark mansion, when beauty no longer shall nourish her rose, nor the lilly overspread the wan cheek of Despair! But we have this consolation, the eye shall be brightened with the unfading lustre, when it wakes to true bliss in that everlasting realm of glory, where the sun never more shall go down on the grave of the year. So mote it be!

Dow, Jr.

"Love my friends, is neither a fluid ner a solid: it is a sort of a compound quintessence of something indescribable. I never experienced its effects myself; I only speak from observation. It has an attractive power, like the magnet, not fully understood. (Silence those boys in the gallery;) Like electricity, it pervades all bodies; comes before you know it; creates a flutter in the breast, produces a fondness for poetry, romantic places, and shady groves: makes a person feel queer for a time, and finally departs, as calmly as a christian dies. Not unfrequently it makes complete fools of people, as in the case of Werter: cause to commit suicide, fight duels, take to drink, and become vagabonds. Oh! my heart sinks clear into my trowsers' pocket, when I think of all the mischief that love has stirred up in this amorous world! Go ask those shattered wrecks of humanity who are now swarming in our lunatic asylums, what it was that fired the city of their senses, drove Reason from her throne and spread anarchy over the vast empire of the mind, and they might answer truly, "Love, the tyrant Love." Behold the miserable sot suffering a self-martyrdom, with the liquid fire of damnation gleaming through his carbuncle nose! Ask him why he in the prime of life, is about to throw himself upon the funeral pyre of his hopes—and he will say, it is all for love! Go read upon the stones of yonder churchyard how many of Love's victims have been consigned to the dark chambers of death, and have taken the worms of the clod as their bosom companions! Behold lovers are weeping, upon the very turf where their lovers are sleeping! I grieve for the sleepers, and O! my friends I tremble for the weepers! They are made of soft material; kisses, saw-dust, and soft soap; and heaven only knows how soon they too, may dissolve, and amalgamate with their original clay."—*Dow.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

LETTER FROM PARDON JONES.

UP THE COAST, January 14, 1841.

DEAR PIC:—Jerushy has cum, and the thing will soon be opened—that school I told you about in my last letter. We're goin to git married about ten days from now, and I shall open it just as soon's that job is over. Jerushy cum clean down here, by see, 'long with her brother who's a see capting; and a ruf time on't she had, tu. She ketched an awful cold cumin 'long, a setin up nights to look out for the *Hole in the Wall.* She had a great curyosity to see that ar hole, and that wall tu, but she says that she couldn't see nuthin on it when they got tu it—for ther had been a freshet 'fore they ariv to it an the hull on't was overflowed! Artliss critter? I'll explain all that tu her, tho' some o these days.

Jerushy looks as fresh as a dallya, tho,' arter all. Wasn't I glad to see her? wasn't I. But I shant expose that scene to the world—it was too sacred for "vulgar eyes to gaze on," and I'll keep it to myself. You ought to see what that gall has brought down here, for housen stuff! She's got *every thing* that ever was produced for sich purposes—bedquilts, cumfutters, sheets, towels hankitchers, bedstids, and bed furniture kittles, pots, a jonycake board, troth to mix rine-injin bred in, crock'ry of all sorts, seven new gownds that she never wore, besides all old ones, and a weddin gownd that cost *ten dollars and thirty tu cents*! And ther she's got a little trunk full of sumthin she won't show me, tho' I pzeked into it tother day and se sum *fancy articles*, such as little caps and *leetle* dresses, that can't be of no manner of use to nobody. She run and pushed me away when she seed me peekin, in and if she didn't blush! "What be you duin with them are things, Jerushy?" says I. "Nothin!" says she; "I'm goin to give them to the ladies' fair—that's all." Well, I helped her rummidge over every thing she'd got, great red chest, where we found sumthin done up in an old newspaper, "There Parding," says she, (she's a mity perlite spoken gall, Jerushy is,) "There Parding is sumthin for you." I onrolled it, and what du you think it was.

"Jerushy," says I, "what under the sun did you bring this here *life-preserver* clean down here, all packed up that way for?" "Wy," says she, "I got the Picayune jist afore I started from hum, that had your letter in it about the narrers 'scape you made from that ar Tuckerpaw beef, and I knowed how well you liked to hunt round the lots arter birds, so I jist thought I'd bring this here for you to wear when you went into the lots where these beefs was runnin—you will wear it, next time you go huntin, won't you Parding?" Dang my buttons if I didn't like to bust, when she told me that! but I looked as sober as a deacon, and told her she was an angel—and—but *nom port*, as the French say, Jerushy is a faithful, true-hearted gall, or she'd never a follered me clean down here. She's a second *Ruth*, that she is, and she must a felt lonesome 'nuff arter I come away and left her to the Bay State, las fall. She even got to ritin *varses* about it—but she won't show me none on em, more'n she will them things in the little trunk. She dropped tu little bits er paper t'other day, in the parlor, and I picked 'em up and opened 'em. One on 'em begun with

POETRY.

TUNE—"O Cruill was the Press-Gang."

"There's po'try in the river, and tere's po'try in the skies,
'And there's po'try in the snow-banks that on the mountain lies,
'Theres po'try in the greenwoods, and in the garden tu—
'And Pardon Jones, there's po'try *in all my love for you.*
"There's po"——

Jist then Jerushy ketched the paper out er my hand, and throwd it in the fire. I turned round and hild her off with one hand, and begun to read tother piece:

'Dearest Pardon, we'er severed by far distant sees—
'And you're in a country with mud to your neese;
'Whilst Jerushy forlon one, is left here behind,
'To sye out her spe rits and love to the wind.
'O say dearest Pardon, d'ye *ear* think of me,
'When sparkle-eyed Creole-gals round you ye see?
'O say don't yoo falter and"—

But Jerushy tugged so hard that she got it away from me, and burnt *that* up, tu. I'll write you soon's we git married, and tell you all about it that's proper for you to know—and until then I am.

Your ever loving friend
PARDON JONES.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

"*Truth is strange—stranger than Fiction.*

Under this head the Long Island Star published an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighbourhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart, of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but that she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union.

A year had elapsed, & lo! what a change! The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; people flocked to his store from all quarters and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture—Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the older stand.

The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica, "None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success." This the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this. The affair was all settled and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of the stores. Angelica and Thomas as happy as they well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old mad called out for "THE SECRET."

"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter," says Thomas, "I ADVERTISE!!!"

The old gentleman was very, *very* old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered *"Why the dickens didn't I think of that?"*

A SCREAMER.—A gentle piece of female humanity yelept Green—by courtesy, Miss. Green—delivered an oration, or more properly speaking a stump speech, at Augusta, Maine, on the 4th of July last. The concluding remarks furnish a sample of "real grit."

"If I shall have been so happy as to have gained the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have so long proscribed to our sex, I shall be amply paid for the sneers of witlings & fools.—(Cheers.) I have been only desirous of winning the approving smiles of the nobler sex for my sentiments not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here, in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not, just as you please— that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call husband to-morrow."

THE TRUANT HUSBAND.

"The painful vigil may I never know.
That anxious watches o'er a wandering heart."
MRS. TIGAIE.

It was past midnight, and she sat leaning her pale cheek on her hand, counting the dull ticking of the French clock that stood on the marble chimney-piece, and ever and anon lifting her weary eye to its dial to mark the lapse of another hour. It was past midnight and yet he returned not! She arose; and taking up the lamp, whose pale rays alone illumed the solitary chamber, proceed with noiseless step to a small inner apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young mother gazed on her sleeping child: What a vivid contrast did that glowing cheek and smiling brow present, as he lay in rosy slumber, to the faded, yet beautiful face that hung over him in tears? "Will he resemble his father?" was the thought that passed for a moment through her devoted heart, and a sigh was the only answer!

'Tis his well known knock—and the steps of the drowsy porter echoed through the lofty hall, as with a murmur on his lip, he drew the massy bolts and admitted his thoughtless master. "Four o'clock, Willis, is it not?" and he sprang up the staircase—another moment he is in her chamber—in her arms!

No reproach met the truant husband, none—save those she could not spare him, in her heavy eye and faded cheek—yet these spoke to his heart.

"Julia, I have been a wandering husband."

"But you are come now, Charles, and all is well."

And all was well, for, from that hour, Charles Danvers became an altered man. Had his wife met him with frowns and sullen tears, he had become a hardened libertine, but her affectionate caresses, the joy that danced in her sunken eye, the hectic flush that lit up her pallid cheek at his approach, were arguments he could not withstand. Married in early life, while he felt all the ardor, but not the esteem of love: possessed of a splendid fortune, and having hitherto had the entire command of this own pleasure, Danvers fell into that common error, of newly married men—the dread of being controlled. In vain did his parents who beheld with sorrow the reproaches and misery he was heaping for himself in after life, remonstrate; Charles Danvers turned a deaf ear to advice, and pursued, with companions every way unworthy of his society, the path of folly is not absolute guilt. The tavern the club-room, the race course, too often left his wife a solitary mourner, or midnight watcher.

Thus the first three years of their wedded life had passed—to him in fevered and restless pleasure, to her in blighted hope, or unmurmuring regret. But this night crowned the patient forbearance of the neglected Julia with its just reward, and gave the death blow to folly in the bosom of Danvers. Returning with disgust from the losses of the hazard table her meekness, and long suffering touched him to the soul; the film fell from his eyes, and Vice, in her own hideous deformity; stood unmasked before him.

Ten years have passed since that solitary midnight, when the young matron bent in tears over her sleeping boy. Behold her now! still in the pride of womanhood, surrounded by their cherub faces, who are listening ere they go to rest to her sweet voice, as it pours forth to the accompaniment of her harp an evening song of joy and melody; while a manly form is bending over the music page, to hide the tear of happiness and triumph that springs from a swelling bosom, as he contemplates the interesting group. Youthful matrons! ye who watch over a wandering, perhaps an erring heart—when a

reproach trembles on your lips towards a truant husband, imitate Julia Danvers, and remember, though hymen has chains, like the sword of Harmodius, they may be covered with flowers, that unkindness and irritability do but harden, if not wholly estrange the heart—while on the contrary patience and gentleness of manner (as water dropping on the flinty rock will in time wear it into softness) seldom fail to reclaim to happiness and virtue the Truant Husband.

From the Farmer's Companion.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO A NATION.

There is no business of life which so highly conduces to the prosperity of a nation, and to the happiness of its entire population as that of cultivating the soil. Agriculture may be regarded, says the great Sully, as the breasts from which the State derives support and nourishment. Agriculture is truly our nursing mother, which gives food, and growth, and wealth, and moral health and character, to our country. It may be considered the great wheel which moves all the machinery of society; and that whatever gives to this a new impulse, communicates a corresponding impetus to the thousand minor wheels of interest which it propels and regulates. While the other clases of the community are directly dependant upon agriculture, for a regular and sufficient supply of means of subsistence, the agriculturist is able to supply all the absolute wants of life from his own labors; though he derives most of his pleasures and profits from an interchange of the products of labor with the other classes of society. Agriculture is called the parent of arts, not only because it was the first art practised by men, but because the other arts are its legitimate

[illegible] industry and wealth. Commerce and manufactures may give temporary consequence to a State, but these are always a precarious dependence. They are effeminating and corrupting, and unless backed by a prosperous agricultural population, they engender the elements of speedy decay and ruin. Venice, Genoa, Portugal, Spain, &c., each in turn, rose to wealth and power, by commercial enterprize. But they all now exhibit melancholy evidences of fallen greatness. They have fallen in succession, from their high standing, victims to the more robust energies of rival powers, or to the enervating and corrupting influence of commercial cupidity. They exhibit nothing now in their political and social institutions, and but little in their agriculture, or in the useful arts that can be admitted or coveted, by the citizens of our free country. Great Britain has now become ascendant in commerce and manufactures, yet her greatness in these sources of power and opulence, is primarily and principally owing to the excellent condition of her agriculture, without which she would not be able to sustain her manufactures or her commerce, in their present flourishing state, or long retain her immense foreign possessions, or any thing like her present population.—Only one third of her inhabitants are said to be employed in agriculture, yet the labors of this one third, such is the high condition of her husbandry, suffice to furnish subsistence for the whole. Five millions, of all ages, produce annually from her limited soil, seven millions worth of agricultural produce, averaging about one hundred and forty dollars for each man, woman, and child of her agricultural population. The recently published letters of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, are so conclusive and so instructive upon this subject, not only in regard to the importance of agriculture to a nation; but as showing the susceptibility of this art of high improvement and great productiveness, that we here quote an extract in relation of what we have stated.

"It is the opinion of competent judges," says Dr. Humphrey, "that the advances made in the agriculture of Great Britain, during the last seventy or eighty years, are scarcely exceeded by the improvement and extension of its manufactures within the same period, and that to these advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the following figures and comparisons abundantly show. In 1760, the total growth of all kinds of grain in England and Wales, was about 120,000,000 bushels. To this should be added 30,000,000 for Scotland—making a total of 150,000,000. In 1836 the quantity in both kingdoms could not have been less than 340,000,000 bushels. In 1776, the population of the whole Island did not much if any, exceed 7,500,00.—In 1831, it had risen to 16,525,180, being an increase of 9,000,000 or 120 per. cent! Now, the improvements in agriculture, have more than kept pace with this prodigious increase of demand for its various productions; for it is agreed on all hands that the 16,500,000, or rather the 17,500,000, (for more than a million has been added since 1831) are much fuller fed, and on provision of a better quality, than the 7,500,000 were in 1775. Nor is Great Britain indebted at all, at present, to foreign markets for her supplies. Since 1833, she has imported no grain worth mentioning and till within the last six months

[illegible] prices have been so exceedingly depressed, as to call forth loud complaints from the whole agricultural interest of the country. England is at this moment, so far from wanting any of our bread stuffs, if we had them to export, that she has been supplying us all winter liberally from her own granaries; and, according to the latest advices, she has still bread enough, and to spare. Again it is estimated by the British writers, of high authority, that the subsistence of 9,000,000 people costs, in raw produce, no less £72,000,000, or £8 for each individual, per annum. According to this estimate, the annual product of this great branch of national industry is $350,000,000 more at present, than it was in 1775; which is more than twice the value of the whole cotton manufacture, of the country, in 1831. Now it it costs $350,000,000 to feed the increased population of 9,000,000, then to feed the present population of 17,500,000 must cost near 700,000,000! What an amazing agricultural product for so small a territory! And yet it is the opinion of practical men of the highest respectability in England, that the raw produce of the Island might be well-nigh doubled, without any greater proportional expense being incurred in its production; that is to say, 35,000,000 people might draw their subsistence from that one little speck in the ocean! Now we have a territory more than fifteen times as large as the Island of Great Britain; and what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under no higher cultivation than some parts of England, and Scotland, from sustaining a population of five or six hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia, something like thirty millions; to Illinois and Missouri about the [illegible] New Y[illegible]

[illegible] thought in the [illegible] of the last century, that England, Scotland, and Wales, could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions."

A city may flourish by foreign commerce—by becoming the carrier of other nations, as Venice and Genoa have once done;—till foreign aggression, or foreign rivalship—contingences of no unfrequent occurrence in the history of nations—shall blast its prospects, and reduce it, like the cities we have named to ostentatious beggary, or consign it like Tyre, Persepelis, Petra, and other cities of the East to ruin and oblivion.

A town or district may flourish by its manufacturing industry, as many have done in ancient and modern times, as long as it can exchange its merchandize for the means of subsistence and of wealth, but if its dependence for these contingencies is upon foreign lands; its prosperity is unstable. The interchange may be interrupted or destroyed by war, by the want of a demand for its commodities, or a failure in a supply of the necessaries of life.

A country can only continue long prosperous, and betruly independent, when it is sustained by agricultural industry, and agricultural intelligence. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean—and its manufactures perish—yet, if its soil is tilled by an independent yeomanry, it can still be made to yield all the neccessaries of life;—it can sustain its population and its independence;—and when its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut down tree, firmly braced in, and deriving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage, and new fruits,—it can rear again the edifice of its manufacturer, and spread again the sails of its commerce.

But agriculture is beneficial to a State, in proportion as its labors are encouraged, enlightened and honoured—for in that proportion does it add to national wealth and happiness.

Agriculture feeds all. Were agriculture to be neglected population would diminish, because the necessaries of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, every other art would not only be at a stand, but every science, and every kind of mental improvement would be neglected. Manufactures and commerce, originally owed their existence to agriculture. Agriculture furnishes in a great measure, raw materials and subsistence for the one, and commodities for barter and exchange for the other. In proportion as these raw materials and commodities are multiplied, by the intelligence and industry of the farmer, and the consequent improvement of the soil, in the same proportion are manufactures and commerce benefitted—not only in being furnished with more abundant supplies, but in the increased demand for their fabrics and merchandize. The more agriculture produces, the more she sells—the more she buys; and the business and comfort of society are mainly influenced and controlled the by results of her labors.

Agriculture directly or indirectly, pays the burdens of our taxes and our tolls.—which support the Government, and sustain our internal improvements; and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contributions. The farmer who manages his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it, only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax upon the nominal value of his lands. In struct his mind, and awaken him to industry by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he pripples the produces of his labor, the value of his lands is increrased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are mul,iplied, his mind disenthralled, and two thirds of his products go to augment the business and tolls of our canals and roads. If such a change in the situation of one farm, would and one hundred dollars to the wealth, and one dollar to the tolls of the State, what an astonishing aggregate would be produced, both in capital and in revenue, by a similar improvement upon 250,000 farms, the asumed number in the State of New York. The capital would be augmented 25 millions, and the revenue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per. annum.

Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth—It furnishes more productive labor, the legitimate source of wealth, than all the other employments in society combined. The more it is enlightened by science, the more elevated its character, the stronger the incitements to pursue it. Whatever, therefore tends to enlighten the agriculturist, tends to increase the wealth of the State, and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts, and the science, now indispensible to their profitable management.

Agriculturists are the guardians of our freedom—They are the fountains of political power. If the fountains become impure, the stream will be defiled.—If the agriculturist is slothful, and ignorant, and poor, he will be spiritless and seavile. If he is enlightened, industrious, and in prosperous circumstances, he will be independent in mind, jealous of his rights and

[illegible] the encroachment [illegible]gn and domestic foes. If his country suffers, he must suffer; if she prospers, he, too, may expect to prosper. Hence whatever tends to improve the intellectual condition of the farmer, and to elevate him above venal temptation, essentially contributes to the good order of society at large, and to the perpetuity of our country's freedom.

Agriculture is the parent of physical and moral health to the State—it is the salt which preserves from moral corruption. Not only are her labors useful in administering to our wants, and in dispensing the blessing of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the State, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society. While rural labor is the great source of physical health and constitutional vigor to our population, it interposes the most formidable barrier to the demoralizing influence of luxury and vice. We seldom hear of civil commotions, of crimes, or of hereditary disease, among those who are steadily engaged in the business of agriculture. Men who are satisfied with the abundant and certian resources of their own labor, and their own farms, are not willing to jeopard those enjoyments, by promoting popular tumult or tolerating crime. The more we promote the interest of the agriculturist, by developing the powers of his mind, and elevating his moral views, the more we shall promote the virtue and happiness of society.

The facts which are here submitted, must afford ample proof, that agriculture is all important to us as a nation, and that our prosperity in manufactures, in commerce, and in the other pursuits of life, will depend, in a great measure, upon the returns which the soil makes to agricultural labor. It therefore becomes the interest of every class, to cherish, to encourage, to enlighten, to honor, and to reward those who engage in agricultural pursuits. Our independence was won by our yeomenry, and it can only be preserved by them.

From the Southern Cultivator.

PROPAGATION OF THE ROSE.

There are reckoned by the botanists about fifty species of the rose, and from twelve to fifteen hundred varieties. Many of the most choice kinds that I have seen are hardy shrubs, capable of standing our winter weather in the open garden, and, as before observed, bearing buds from April to November. Any of these may be propagated either by layers or cuttings, or seed. If you desire to propagate by layers, (which is one of the surest methods,) in the month of April or May, or even later, bend to the earth a small branch or shoot of last year's growth, and bury it three or four inches beneath the surface, leaving its extreme end out of the ground, and the other end in connexion with the bush; it is also necessary to place a flat rock, or other weight over the part which is under the ground, to prevent it from rising up, also to retain the moisture about it If the weather is dry, it may be watered with advantage. The layer will take root in a few weeks, when it may be separated from the parent stem. In the month of October or in the early part of November, it may be transplanted into any rich soil where it will maintain an independent existence. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a layer to take root; when this is the case you will be very apt to succeed by cutting the layer half in two and splitting it up about an inch and introducing a small wedge, and then proceeding as above directed.

To propagate by cutting, chose a slip of recent growth, from five to eight inches in length. If the buds at the base of the *petiole* or common stalk of the leaflets is well developed, the slip is sufficiently old enough; otherwise it is too young. The ends of the cutting may be either transverse or oblique, and may be planted in any month of the year while the sap is up, or in the month of November, I usually prefer the month of April, August or September, and place two inches of the cutting in an oblique manner beneath the surface, leaving above only one or two inches, or one or two buds; if the cutting is planted early in the spring it will take root and blossom on the following summer. Damp, cloudy weather is most favorable for planting, and the cuttings should be shaded until they take root. The smallest cuttings are sometimes the best, especially in the months of June, July and August. Those at the extremity of which the rose has first dropped its petals are generally to be preferred, and when the buds above alluded to are full and well formed, will generally succeed with more certainty than those of a larger size. The cuttings need not exceed more than four inches in length, or contain more than three buds. In planting it is sufficient to leave only one bud above ground. They should be well watered in very hot weather the moisture may be retained about them by inverting a glass over them during the day.

The process of budding is also a favorite and speedy mode of propagating the rose, but may be readily seen by consulting any of the works on gardening, as also the man[illegible]

[illegible] Father Matthew [illegible] and the temperance pledge, in this unhappy country, has received daily confirmation.—From a late letter to the editors of Knickerbocker, we copy the following paragraphs The writer says:

"It is some four or five years since I was in this quarter of the world, and the change that is now perceptible on the face of men and things is astonishing. It is ascertained that upwards of three millions in Ireland have taken the pledge; the consequence of which is, that instead of the hundreds and thousands of beggars, that were wont to infest the streets, some of them with sarcely any clothing upon them, you now rarely see one. It used to be difficult to discover what was, or had been, the original color of the texture of a poor Irishman's coat; in fact, it was a thing to baffle all research. It is now far different. The lower orders are comparatively, well clad, and clean. The distilleries are all turned into flour mills, and the public houses have vanished. On last St. Patrick's Day, although the streets were covered with dense crowds of people, there was not a "tipsy" man to be seen. In former times an Irishman would have considered himself disgracing his saint, his country and himself, if he did not get beastly drunk on that *day*. All this reformation has arisen out of the exertion of Father Matthew, who I hear is an excellent fellow, and any thing but a bigot. He is now erecting a chapel in Cork, out of the proceeds of the sale of shilling teetotal pledge-medals, that will cost nearly eighty thousand pounds, and which when finished, will rival in magnificence of design and beauty of architecture, any other building in Europe. The taking of the pledge is not confined to the lower orders.—Many who move in the first circles of society have taken it; and what astonishes me most of all, is, that many of the car-men have taken it, who used to be 'screamers' in the drinking way."

A Blind Boy in College.—The last annual report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, at boston, has the following notice of a pupil who has entered Harvard University at Cambridge:

One of the pupils Joseph B. Smith, blind from his cradle, was presented last commencement for admission at Cambridge University, passed a satisfactory examination and has thus far maintained a respectable rank in his class. He has no favor shown him, and has been excused from no studies on account of his blindness, but is able to grapple with and master all of them. He is likewise organist at the chapel. His age is 17; and, as without any extraordinary natural ability, he has been enabled to acquire the attainments necessary for entering College, and an acquaintance with many collateral subjects besides, his case may serve as an encouragement to any young blind persons who may desire to cultivate their intellect.

He gets his lessons by help of his chum who reads them over to him carefully, and seeks out in the lexicon the meaning of those words which he does not understand. Smith carries his grammar in his head, and applies the rules in analyzing the sentences, and when once he has learned their meaning and structure, he does not easily forget it. So in mathematices: his chum reads the demonstrations aloud, and fixes his eye upon the figure in order to understand it; but Smith has his figure before his mind's eye, and by strong effort fixes it there until the demonstration is perfectly clear.

There are 68 blind persons in the Asylum of whome 57 are beneficiaries of Massachusetts.

From the Globe.

REVIEW OF THE LATE DEBATES.

To apprise the country of what is to be expected from the administration, it is only necessary to look into the late debates in Congress.—The discussion of immediate measures before them has not been the object of Federalists in either end of the capitol. The whole purpose of their speeches is to drill the majority they expect to command in the next Congress, for the immediate execution of the work which Mr. Clay has already cut out for Harrison's administration.

Mr. Tappan, in reply to Mr. Clay, endeavored to repeal the idea, that in opposing these measures broached by him, he was in advance of the measures of the President elect. But we think Mr. Tappan will find that he mistakes. Mr. Tappan said:

"Sir, the Senator charged us upon this side with opposing in advance the measures of the administration—with making war upon it; and he quotes Shakspeare, "Come on McDuff;" as though we were actually in battle array against him. We have opposed the Senators unconstitutional project for distributing amongst the several states the revenue, arising from the public lands, and Senators upon his side have given as their opinion, and have demonstrated that a special session of Congress will not be necessary. We have been told by Senators on the other side, that these things with some others, would be supplied by the next administration. We have seen and heard the Senator from Kentucky, when he has assured us that his land-bill (as he called it) would pass; when that gentleman and his friends come into power; that unless we repealed the Independent Treasury Bill, the next administration would call an extra session of Congress to repeal it. We have also heard the Senators describe, in his graphic way, how the administration would make a clear sweep of all office holders with probably no exceptions; but we are ignorant of his authority to pronounce *ex-cathedra* upon the course to be pursued by Gen. Harrison; and for myself, I confess that, having some knowledge of Gen. Harrison, I had my doubts whether he was to be governed, dictated to, and led by the nose by the honorable Senator, as he seemed to promise us. He exhibited to us no authority for the assumption of the dictatorship. If the Harrisburg Convention, in nominating one of the gentlemen and rejecting the other, did secretly determine while one should vicery over the good people of these United States, the other should be vicery over him, how were we to know that important fact? You give us no evidence of this. We are excusable, then, I should think, for opposing such measures as the Senator's Land Bill, which we think unconstitutional, without being chargeable with anticipated hostility to the next administration."

We think Mr. Tappan will find "that the Harrisburg Convention, in nominating one as the gentlemen and rejecting the other, did secretly determine that while one should be vicery [nominally] over the good people of these United States, the other should be viceroy over him." Why else did Gen. Harrison, as soon as he had seen returns enough to satisfy him that he was elected President, immediately proceeded to Lexington to see Mr. Clay? Why, also, did he proclaim in a public speech immediately after this interview, that he had for years sought to make Mr. Clay, President, and that he would resign if it were possible to effect the object? Mr. Clay shows by anticipating on his own responsibility, all the measures of the new administration, that Harrison under the Harrisburg arrangement, is, President *de jure*, to make (Mr. Clay) President *de facto*, and Harrison thus accomplishes by holding, what he could not accomplish by resigning, the office of President. The General gets, too, with the advantage of "the thundering certificate" of the people in his favor, (which he says is all he wanted,) the addition of the hundred thousand dollars salary. With this he seems to be more than content, and will of course make up a cabinet to suit Mr. Clay, and devolve on him as chief of the party, in the controlling branch of the government (Congress) the whole responsibility of the administration of public affairs. This is but another step in the adoption of the British system, which is the *beau ideal* of the Government in the eyes of Federalism. The man to whom the monarch in England resigns his taust, must have the lead in Parliament. With it he takes the whole responsibility of the government, and the moment he fails to command a majority of the two Houses his administration ceases.

Mr. Clay already assumes the attitude of the representative of the Harrison administration and head of the government in Congress. He proclaims in advance of the inauguration a called session, and indicates the measures he will propose. Harrison, on his part has already announced that he will not interfere with the legislation of Congress. He has publicly disclaimed the legislative functions conferred on the President by the Constitution, and has declared that he will neither propose nor veto the legislative measures of Congress. In this he adaps himself to British precedent, and he is no doubt complying with his covenants to the Harrisburg Convention.

We may look upon the 4th of March as making a new British era, and the second accession of Mr. Clay to the administration of public affairs, under his fortunate bargains. His second term we think, will be more absolute than the first; for Mr. Adams undertook to take some share in the business himself. He would not turn out all whom Mr. Clay insisted he should turn out, nor appoint all he was required to appoint. In principles and measures they got along pretty well together; but now all points are guarded by Mr. Clay. Before the bargain was for the first office in the Cabinet, as sufficient to secure present authority, and a subsequent succession to the Chief Magistracy; now he is to have the whole Cabinet at his devotion; and the President is himself pledged to oppose nothing that he, as leader in Congress, may pass through that body.

"Give me patronage, (said Mr. Clay, on entering his career with Mr. Adams,) and I will make myself popular." He has taken a guarantee for this patronage, in having the Cabinet constructed of the most pliant materials. But he has resolved to make assurance doubly sure on this point, by projecting a vast scheme of legislative patronage. He proposes to distribute the immense public domain, to seduce the indebted States to his support, and to bribe the whole stock-jobbing and speculating tribe at home and abroad. He proposes a National Bank of at least fifty millions, which will not only increase the subserviency of the capitalist—the stockholders and stock-jobbers—but will give him his old machinery to accommodate majorities in both branches of Congress to the purposes, and at the same time hold a *lien* on their fidelity. Besides all this, we should not be astonished if new bounties were to be given to this New England levies—the manufacturing companies—by way of confirming their allegiance, and raising capital for his bank on the deposite surplus. This may be fairly inferred from the annexed article, which we quote from the Richmond Whig. It is put forward we doubt not, to feel the pulse of the South.

"The Tariff."—Movements are making in the legislature of Pennsylvania to receive to some extent at least, the PROTECTIVE POLICY, and in these movements, both political parties, and indeed the whole people are understood generally to concur. The reasons are very powerfully embodied by Mr. Ewing, a member in the House, in a preamble, of which there is a summary below.

"So little benefit has been realized to the country from a reduction and duties and discharge of duties under the compromise of 1833—in truth, so wretched has been its condition for the period, and is now, that we verily believe the tariff policy will be revived with little opposition and with the approval of the immense majority of the States and the people. Whether the reason be true or false, men will reason thus. With

the tariff the country was prosperous—since its repeal, there has been an unvarying period of pressure and embarrassment—and the very articles made duty free, are dear to the consumer. Can South Carolina lay her finger on the item of benefit that has accrued to her even from the repeal?"

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 17, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

OF AUTAUGA.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of Dekalb county, at the ensuing August election.

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Potts, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE authorised to anounce J.B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

The temporary absence of Mr. Foster, who conducts the editorial of this paper, during the absence of the editor, will we hope, be sufficient excuse to our patrons for the want of editorial, until his, (Mr. Foster's) return to his post.

'Falstaff' has been received, but cannot be admitted into our columns without a responsible name being left with the editor.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—I understand from the best authority in the town of White Plains, that the Rev. David Bryan declared in the pulpit, after preaching on Sabbath the 14th instant: that I was preaching without authority, calling my name infull.—This I am bound to contradict, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; it is well known that I joined the Protestant Methodist Church, on the 18th of October 1840, and that I became a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month, and my name now stands on record in the minutes of that conference; and I was appointed this year on the Talladega circuit, which embraces Benton county, a copy of the minutes I have now in my possession, which can be seen by any person, and must be regarded as full and complete authority to preach the gospel any where. I wish this community to understand that Mr. Bryan is very much mistaken, and his malignant arrows have fallen harmless at my feet, and I hope the young brother will make no more such unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born.

C. KELLY.

OBITUARY.

Died at White Plains, Benton county, on the 24th ult., Elizabeth Virginia, daughter of Col. William Garret of Tuskaloosa, aged two years,—"when sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions" which has been truly verified in the present instance and there is no cup of consolation to be offered sufficient to allay the grief of one who now is desolate and lone. The heart which so recently beat warm in the little bosom, that bound a widowed father's affections to earthly objects, is stilled in death.

In Benton county is now deposited in the stillness of the earth, a wife and five youthful children. In this world what grief so poignant? Alas! to be bereft of all earth's most sacred ties; words of unmeaning consolation would be but mockery to the purity of the feelings of one laboring under the sensations produced by the withdrawing of the beams of the sunshine of happiness from the heart of one so lately joyous in the possession of a wife and children; but now lacerated by the last dispensation of Heaven in removing the little daughter around which all the soul's affection clung with fond idolatry, we seek not to console, but with tears of unfeigned friendship swells the sympathetic tide and be a participant with others in the feeling of sorrow, for him who though young in years has drained misfortune's cup. But if earthly things cannot console, 'tis pleasing to reflect that there is one who in the still small voice of consoling joy, whispers, beyond the starry heavens; thy departed ones are safely housed in the bosom of their God.

"The voices of my home,
I hear them not—they are not in my ear,
Why don't they come?
Those low toned voices exquisitely dear.

"How should our chastened spirits come,
And humbly bless the rod,
That leads our best affections home,
And fixes them on God."

ELEGY,

On the death of a little girl, who died at White Plains on the 9th of February 1841. The daughter of Col. William Garrett. The body was decently interred in the grave yard near the Baptist Church on the day following:

I followed the procession to the grave yard, and when I looked upon some of the plain undecorated graves, I could but exclaim with the wise Solomon, "For the memory of them is forgotton."

Thy sufferings are over, dear little babe,
Thy sufferings are over, to rest thou art laid;
Thou art freed from all sorrow, all pain and distress,
Thou art gone to thy Jesus on his bosom to rest.

"Little children" he's bless'd and calls them his own,
Its his purchase he's took thee, then why should we mourn?
In sorrow we part thee, but hope we may meet
In the kingdom of Heaven, and there have a seat.

Farwell to Virginia! we must be resigned,
Though the joy and the hopes of a parent so kind—
But alas! death has blighted those hopes very soon,
For she's gone, from "whence tranvellers can never return."

That God who has made thee, and sees all the ends,
Saw proper to take thee from kindred and friends,
Will keep thy young spirit in Heaven above.
Till thy friends shall be call'd on to meet thee in love.

That all-seeing, power who knows when to call,
Saw the dangers and trouble, that's common to all;
To whom long life is given and business to do,
Has determined that those things should not trouble you.

The thousands of perils, to which we're exposed
Who survive long after thy eye-lids are closed.—
They never can trouble or cross thy young breast,
Thou art gone to thy Father in Heaven to rest.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Caleb Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased.

(copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 17, 1841.—td.

Dancing School.

MR. IRVINE takes pleasure in announcing, to the young ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville, that he will commence giving dancing lessons to his pupils on Thursday the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. tuition for young men in Judge Ramsey's long Room. Young ladies will receive instructions on Friday evenings, from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M., and Saturday mornings from 10 until 12 o'clock A. M.

March 17, 1841.—2-t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution and to me directed from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Huston has to the following described lands: the S W ¼ of the N W ¼ of sec. 14 frac. township 13 range 6; the N E ¼ of N W ¼ also, the S E ¼ o N W ¼ all in the same section and township and range, also three forties including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 17, 1841.

Abacoochee Town Lots

FOR SALE.

THE proprietors of the Randolph Gold Mines have laid off about 200 town lots, and will sell them to the highest bidder on Monday the 31 of May 1841. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the many advantages which offer themselves to prove whom it may concern their situation, and to capitalists who are desirous of investing their means profitably as the place has sufficiently recommended itself to a scrutinizing community.

JOHN GOODEN, & co., Proprietors.

Abacoochee, March 17th, 1841.—2t.

The "Georgian," Rome Ga. will please give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jacksonville on the road leading to Lidaga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the paupers. Those wishing to be employed in said establishment will hand in their proposals to any of the commissioners, on or before the meeting; specifying for what sum they will give their services, the commissioners finding every thing: Also for how much per head they will keep the paupers, finding every thing themselves, &c., having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location; the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841—td

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
WM. JOHNSON,
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Commissioners

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highes bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south ½ of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash b fore the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H Bamlin and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE

BY virtue of an alias execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next one negro boy Ned as the property of W. R. Dodson, to satisfy said execution in favor of Hiram Ledge.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title, interest claim, or demand that James B Nevins has in and to the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 35 township 14, range 6 east, to satisfy said executions two in favor of A. R. Coulton's use &c., and the other in favor of A. Roseman.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to to highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, two negroes to wit: Silva and Jo, levied on as the property of Susan Ayres, to satisfy said execution in favor of C. H dges.

March 10, 1841 Wm. C PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title interest claim and demand that Robt Beene has in and to the W. ½ of the S E ¼ of sec. 10 T. 13. R. 8, East, to satisfy said execution in favor of John U. Whitesides. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S W ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of T. & W. D thard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of three executions, from the county and circuit courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thos. Roden, and John C. Caffey, has in and to the N W ¼ of sec. 28, township 15 range 9 east, also, one negro boy Thornton, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmunson's use &c and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use &c. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's court March 8th, 1841.

WILLIAM BABER Administrator of the Estate of Johnston Bobo Deceased having reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, to show cause if any they have, why a final settlement of said Estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

March 10, 1841.—6t.

ORDINANCE.

IT is ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville that every person living on the Incorporation subject to work on roads, &c., shall be subject to work five days (only) during the term of the present Council. Any one preferring to pay two dollars to the intendant shall be exempt from the five days work provided they pay said two dollars on or before the 15th day of April next.

R. E. W. McADAMS Sec'y.

March 10, 1841.—5t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Butcher one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Cl'k.

March 4th, 1841.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by John Ramey, Jr., a bay Filly, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, some saddle spots on the back, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.

Feby. 4th 1841.—3t.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND

Comaission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrop Fire Proof brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business, as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. ☞ They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two Fi Fas. to me issued, from the County Court of Randolph county, in favor of James A. Williams, also one from the Circuit Court for cost; I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East ¼ of the S W South East quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 10; levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named Fi Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep Sh'ff.

March 3rd 1841.—3.—$3.00.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of a fi fa issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next; to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matison Putnam has to section 6 township 17, Range 11, east, in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one fi fa in favor of Terry Riddle. SYLVANUS WALKER Sh'ff.

by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff

March 3, 1841—3t—$3.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreliss deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east: levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.

by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 3 1841—3—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament of James Ray, deceased and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executors of said estate. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 3, 1841—6t Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, one Negro boy Jim levied on as the property of R B Kelly to satisfy said Executions in favor of W. C. McMahan, and the other in favor of L. Brock

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door at McDonald on the first Monday in April next, the following described lots in said town; to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48 levied on as the property of Jefferson Falkner, to satisfy four fi. fas. to me directed, one from the county court and three from the circuit court of Randolph county. SYLVANUS WALER, Sh'ff.

Feb. 24, 1841.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala: I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains: Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAS. WOOD, Coroner.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, and the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec 4, township 13. Range 7, E. and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7—levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P. Reid, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY;

CLASS NO. 3.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Ledge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841. at ¼ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME

1	PRIZE OF	$2,000	$2.000
1	" "	1,000	1.000
2	" "	500	1,000
4	" "	250	1,000
5	" "	100	500
10	" "	50	500
20	" "	25	500
50	" "	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5. Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500

Those 4 tickets having on them
1st 2d & 4 h, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 5th, 1st 5th & 7th, } to $250 00 each, 1,000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th & 10th, each to $100 ——— 500

Those tickets having on them the
3 4 6 | 3 4 7 | 3 4 8 | 3 4 9 | 3 4 10 | 3 6 7 | 3 5 7 | 3 5 8 | 3 5 9 | 3 5 10
each to $50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1 2 5	1 2 10	1 3 9	1 4 9						
1 2 6	1 3 4	1 3 10	1 4 10						
1 2 7	1 3 6	1 4 5	1 5 6						
1 2 8	1 3 7	1 4 7	1 5 8						
1 2 9	1 3 8	1 4 8	1 5 9						

each to $25 ——— 500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4 5 6	5 4 8	7 2 1	8 1 2	9					
4 5 7	5 4 9	7 2 3	8 1 3	9 1					
4 5 8	5 4 10	7 2 4	8 1 4	9 1					
4 5 9	6 1 2	7 2 5	8 1 5	9 1					
4 5 10	6 3 4	7 2 6	8 1 6	9 1 6					
5 4 1	6 4 5	7 2 8	8 1 7	9 1 7					
5 4 2	6 5 7	7 2 9	8 1 9	9 1 8					
5 4 3	6 5 8	7 2 10	8 1 10	9 1 10					
5 4 6	6 8 9	7 3 1	8 2 1	10 3 7					
5 4 7	6 8 10	7 4 1	8 2 3	10 7 9					

each to $10 ——— 500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. Managers.

Dec. 58, 1840—td.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at the Store. HOKE & ABERNATHY

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Cherokee County.

ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaless S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Furger ha deceased, has this day filed his accounts and vouchies for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town f Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes,

JOHN S. WILSON, *Cl'k C. C.*

Feb. 3rd 1841—6t.—$10.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only b proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS.

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

ELI C. JOINER, and SAMUEL H. LIKES.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, and having determined to devote our entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstration upon the Estate of Samuel M Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J Turnley, Judge of the Circuit court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.
In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. }
15th January, 1841.—6t. }

WARE-HOUSE, *And Commission Business.*

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tf.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish. Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS*. Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS*, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods**, BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—tf.a.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;

McDONALD,

January, 6, 1841.—3m. *ALABAMA,*

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840—tf.a.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—1j.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing in Jacksonville Benton County Ala., on the 3rd Feb. inst., a sorrel horse about twelve years old; paces almost entirely; his mane has been roached but is nearly grown out to its usual length; has a white spot on one side near the flank, is blind in one eye and without shoes.

Any person taking up said horse & bringing him to me or giving me information so that I get him shall be paid for all their trouble and expense.

E. T. SMITH.

Feb. 23rd, 1841.—tf.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Attachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belleslettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear naught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP.
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841—tf

MEDICAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,
" J. G. Waddle, "
" A. Meadders, Fayettville,
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. }
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—tf.a. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel**, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP *CASH STORE.*

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

☞The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound, 12½ cts.
Carding, " " 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County. }

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Fridap in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given by the undersigned to H. L. Martin for ten dollars, due as well as I recollect, six months after date. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am determiued not to pay it unless compelled by law.

F. T. MORELAND.

Feb, 24, 1841—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

BY arrangements made between the partners of the firm of Hudson & Brockman, all the notes and accounts due them that are not paid by the first of April next will be assigned over to Thomas P. Brockman, and he will place them in the hands of an officer for collection. All those who are desirous to *save cost*, will do well to call before that time and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 & 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$3 00.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must again request all those indebted to call and close their accounts either by payment or note, as longer indulgence *cannot* be given.

NO MISTAKE.

Cheaper than ever.

WISHING to despose of our present STOCK OF GOODS, we now offer them upon terms more advantageous, than Goods have ever been offered in this market—in fact we have determined to *SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.* Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & Co.

Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify al persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,
Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, *Adms.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.

Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE

CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plaines, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841—5t G. C. PATTILLO.

N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eigh years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomede mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

TAKEN up and posted by Jesse Bechum, a dark Brown Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, 8 or 9 years old, Star in his forehead, Short tail, shod before, and appraised to Seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 23rd. 1841.—3t.

R. E. W. McADAMS, *Clock & Watch Maker,* JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
IRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 11. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841. Whole No 219

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage *must* be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the London Weekly Despatch.

THERE'S A STAR IN THE WEST.

There's a star in the west that shall never go down
Till the records of valor decay;
We must worship its light tho' 'tis not our own,
For liberty bursts in its ray;
Shall the name of a Washington ever be heard
By a freeman and thrill not his breast?
Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word
As the Bethlehem star of the west?

"War, war to the knife; be enthrall'd or ye die!"
Was the echo that waked in the land,
But it was not his voice that prompted the cry,
Nor his madness that kindled the brand;
He raised not his arm, he defied not his foes,
While a leaf of the Olive remained;
Till goaded with insult his spirit arose
Like a long baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave
But signed o'er the carnage that spread
He indignantly trampled the yoke of the slave,
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Tho' he threw back the fetters and headed the strife,
Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he prayed for the moment when freedom and life
Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh! his laurels were pure, and his patriot name
In the page of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame,
By the side of the Hofer and Tell.
Revile not my song for the wise and the good
Among Brittons have nobly confessed,
That his was the glory and ours was the blood
Of the deeply stained fields of the west.

From the London For-get-me-not, for 1841.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

BY CHAS. SWAIN, ESQ.

Oh, time is sweet when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them;
And sweet the mind that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together.

Those days of old when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing did not heed it!
Tho' grey each brow that meets me now,
For age brings wintry weather,
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As those old friends together.

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To sooth a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE RESCUE,

An Incident of the Revolution.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

It was an autumnal evening; the forest had begun to don their mantles of gorgeous colors. The fields, shorn of their harvest treasures, lay like golen lakelets in the rich and mellow sunset. The noble highlands, like giant warriors, clothed in their panoply of rock and foliage, threw their sullen shadows far out upon the bosom of the glorious Hudson, who, rolling on his path of beauty, gleamed like a fallen rainbow in the innumerable tints of accidental glory. Far in the distance towered the venerable Cro'nest, begirt with a diadem of purple and gold. The first star was twinkling on the brow of twilight deep dark clouds were encircling the zone of creation, rock and mountain, tree and shrub, hill, dale, valley, and rivulet, all commingled in one hazy softness, rendering it a scene of indescribable loveliness, beautiful as in those days of primitive innocence, ere sin was known, or desolation and decay had fallen upon the blossoms of our earthly Eden. Such was the evening when a barge was seen to leave the promontory of West Point, in the neighborhood of which we locate our narrative, in the year 1782. In it were several persons attired in the military costume of that period, who, with well measured strokes of their oars, made it dart over the golden waters like a ray of light. In the stern was seated a man of about fifty years of age; his head was uncovered to view a wide and capricious brow—his features were marked and masculine his mouth, which was peculiarly characterized by a closeness of the lips, gave to him a look of determination, yet which in no way impaired the mild and merciful expression that reigned over his general aspect. Like the others in the boat, he wore a dark blue coat, with broad buff facings, closely buttoned to the throat, heavy golden epaulettes, buckskin small clothes, high military boots, with spurs of steel, while a belt of buff encircled his waist, in which was fixed a straight sword. Such was the costume of the personage who was destined to achieve the liberty of his country, and to burst the fetters of oppression. Reader, need we say who it was? In your mind's eye," does he not stand before you? Is not his name the watch-word of your independence, and his memory enshrined in the heart of every son of freedom? It was George Washington.

As the barge gained the opposite bank, one of the rowers leaped ashore, and made it fast to the root of a willow which hung its broad thick branches over the river. The rest of the party then landed, and uncovering saluted their commander, who respectfully returned their courtesy.

"By ten o'clock you may expect me," said Washington. "Be cautious—look well that you are not surprised. These are no times for trifling."

"Depend upon us," replied one of the party.

"Ha!" he responded, and bidding them farewell, departed along the bank of the river.

That evening a party was to be given at the house of one of his old and valued friends [illegible] American officers. It was seldom that he participated in festivity, more especially at that period, when every moment was fraught with danger; nevertheless, in respect to an old acquaintance, backed by the solicitations of Ruby Rugsdale, the daughter of the host, he had consented to relax from the toils of military duty, and honor the party, for a few hours, with his presence.

After continuing his path, for some distance, along the river's side, he struck off into a narrow road, bordered thickly with brushwood, tinged with a thousand dyes of departed summer—here and there a grey crag peeped out from the foliage, over which the green ivy and the scarlet woodbine hung in wreathy dalliance; at other places, the arms of the chestnut and mountain ash met in leafy fondness, and cast a gloom deep almost as night. Suddenly a crashing among the branches was heard, and like a deer, a young Indian girl bounded into the path, and stood full in his presence. He started back with surprise, laid his hand upon his sword—but the Indian only fell upon her knee, placed her finger on her lips, and by a sign with her hand forbade him to proceed!

"What seek you, my wild flower?" said the General. She started to her feet and drew a small tomahawk from her belt of wampum, and imitated the act of scalping an enemy—then again waving her hand as forbidding him to advance, she darted into the bushes, leaving him lost in amazement.

"There is danger," said he to himself, after a short pause; and recovering from his surprise. "That Indian's manner betokens me no good, but my trust is in God; he has never yet deserted me;" and resuming his path, he shortly reached the mansion of Rufus Rugsdale.

His appearance was the signal for joy among the parties assembled each of whom vied with the other to do him honor. Altogether grave in council, and bold in war, yet in the bosom of domestic bliss no one knew better how to make himself agreeable The old were cheered by his consolatory words; the young by his mirthful manner; nor even in gallantry was he wanting when it added to the virtuous spirit of the hour. The protestations of friendship and welcome were warmly tendered to him by the host. Fast and thickly the guests were assembling—the smile, the laugh, and the mingling music, rose joyously around. The twilight was fast merging into night, but a thousand lamps of sparkling beauty gave a brilliancy of day to the scene—all was happiness—bright eyes and blooming faces were every where beaming; but, alas! a serpent was lurking among the flowers.

In the midst of the hilarity, the sound of a cannon burst suddenly upon the ear, startling the guests and suspending the dance. Washington and the officers looked at each other with surprise; but their fears were soon dispelled by Rugsdale assuring them it was only a discharge of ordnance in honor of his distinguished vistors. The joy of the moment was again resumed, but the gloom of suspicion had fallen upon the spirit of Washington, who now sat in moody silence apart from the happy throng.

A slight tap upon the shoulder at length roused him from his abstraction, and looking up, he perceived the person of the Indian standing in the bosom of a myrtle bush close to his side.

"Ha! again here!" he exclaimed with astonishment, but she motioned him to be silent, and kneeling at his feet, presented him with a bouquet of flowers.—Washington received it, and was about to place it in his breast, when she grasped him firmly by the arm, and pointing to it, said in a whisper—"*Snake! snake!*" and the next moment mingled with the company, who appeared to recognize and welcome her as one well known and esteemed.

Washington regarded the bouquet with wonder, he saw nothing in it to excite his suspicion; her words, and singular appearance had, however, sunk deeply into his heart, and looking closer upon the nosegay, to his surprise he saw a small piece of paper in the midst of the flowers. Hastily he drew it forth, and confounded and horror-stricken, read, "*Beware! You are betrayed!*" It was now apparent that he was within the den of the tiger; but to quit it abruptly, might only draw the consummation of treachery the speedier upon his head. He resolved, therefore, to disguise his feelings, and trust to that Power which had never forsaken him. The festivities were again renewed, but almost momentarily interrupted by a second sound of the cannon. The guests now began to regard each other with distrust, while many and moody were the glances cast upon Rugsdale, whose countenance began to show symptoms of uneasiness, while ever and anon he looked from the window out upon the broad lawn which extended to the river's edge, as if in expectation of some one's arrival.

"What can detain them!" he muttered to himself. "Can they have deceived me?—Why answer they not the signal?" At that moment a bright flame arose from the river, illuminating, for a moment, the surrounding scenery, and showing a small boat, filled with persons, [illegible] rapidly to the shore. "All's well," he continued; "in three minutes I shall be the possessor of a coronet, and the cause of the Republic be no more." Then gaily turning to Washington, he said, "Come General, pledge me to the success of our arms." The eye of Rugsdale, at that moment, encountered the scrutinizing look of Washington and sunk to the ground; his hand trembled violently, even to so great a degree as to partly spill the contents of the goblet. With difficulty he conveyed it to his lips, then retiring to the window, he waved his hand, which action was immediately responded to by a third sound of the cannon, at the same moment the English anthem, "God save the King," burst in full volume upon the ear, and a band of men, attired in English uniform, with their faces hidden by masks, entered the apartment: The American officers drew their swords; but Washington, cool and collected, stood with his arms folded on his breast, quietly remarking to them, "Be calm, gentlemen this is an honor we did not anticipate." Then, turning to Rugsdale, said, "Speak, sir; what does this mean?"

"It means," replied, the traitor; placing his hand upon the shoulder of Washington, "that you are my prisoner. In the name of King George, I arrest you!"

"Never!" exclaimed the General. "We may be cut to pieces, but surrender we will not. Therefore give way," and he waved his sword to the guard; who stood with their muskets levelled, as if ready to fire, should they attempt to escape. In an instant were their weapons reversed, and dropping their masks, to the horror of Rugsdale, and the agreeable surprise of Washington, his own brave party whom he had left in charge of the barge, stood revealed before him.

"Seize that traitor!" exclaimed the commander. "In ten minutes from this moment let him be a spectacle between the heaven and earth." The wife and daughter clung to his knees in supplication; but an irrevocable oath had passed his lips, that never should treason again receive his forgiveness after that of the miscreant Arnold. "For my own life," he said, while the tears rolled down his noble countenance at the agony of the wife and daughter, "for my own life, I heed not, but the liberty of my native land—the welfare of millions, demand this sacrifice—for the sake of humanity, I pity him; but, by my oath, and now in the presence of Heaven, I swear I will not forgive him."

Like a thunderbolt fell these words upon the hearts of the wife and daughter. They sank lifeless into the arms of the domestics, and when they recovered to consciousness, Rugsdale had atoned for his treason by the sacrifice of his life.

It appeared that the Indian girl, who was an especial favorite; and domesticated in the family, had overheard the intention of Rugsdale to betray the American General, and other valuable officers, that evening, into the hands of the British; for which purpose, they had been invited to "this feast of Judas."—Hating in heart, the enemies of America, who had driven her tribe from their native forests, she resolved to frustrate the design, and consequently waylaid the steps of Washington as we have described, but failing in her noble purpose she had then recourse to the party left in possession of the boat.

Scarcely had she imparted her information, and the shadows of the night closed around, when a company of British soldiers were discovered making their way rapidly towards the banks of the Hudson, within a short distance of the spot where the American party were waiting the return of their commander. Bold in the cause of liberty, and knowing that immediate action could alone preserve him, they rushed upon and overpowered them, and stripped them of their uniforms and arms, bound them hand & foot placed them in their boat, and under charge of two of their companions, sent them to the American camp at West Point. Having disguised themselves in the habiliments of the enemy, they proceeded to the house of Rugsdale, where, at the appointed time and sign, made know to them by the Indian, they opportunely arrived to the relief of Washington, and the confusion of the traitor.

Thus was the father of his country, by the interposition of Divine Providence, who, in his own words, "never deserted him," saved from captivity; and but for which America might, to this day, have been pressed by the foot of oppression, and her children have bowed the knee to a foreign power.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES—TOMBS OF THE WEST.

In the Clinton Republican (Wilmington) we find an article on the Geology of the Miami country, signed a "Buckeye," which has to our mind, much of interest. The writer is speaking of the Geological remains on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. After speaking of fragments of primmitive rocks, still found in this region, the writer proceeds to say:—

"In digging wells and excavating the earth near Wilmington, beds of Peat have been discovered at the depth of twenty feet from the surface, and charred wood and parts of vegetables at a much greater depth, furnishing indubitable evidences that the superincumbent soil has been made by the convulsions of the elements in that great change produced in the order of things, by the deluge. The country through which Todd's Fork runs, is formed from the diluvial deposite, but in many places the alluvium is collected in peat beds and furnishes the richest and most productive bottom lands in Ohio. Minerals are buried far beneath the surface, and the land is much better adapted to farming than for mining. Along the banks of Todd's Fork north west, and west of Wilmington may be found the human skeleton deposited in stony vaults made of flat limestone. These stone graves are built on elevated ground and bear evidence that the design in their construction was to exclude water from entering them. The earth does not seem to to have been excavated to deposite the dead, but their tombs are built on a level with the earth's surface. Comparing a skull taken from one of these story arches with one taken from a mound that had been raised near ten feet over the skeleton it seems that the changes that have been wrought on them, by time, are very similar. The skull taken from these rocky tombs presents to the eye the appearance of bone that has been calcinated by slow and continued heat, dissipating the fibre and gelatine, and leaving nothing to preserve the identity of the human form, but the phospate of lime. It has been supposed by those who have examined the contents of the mounds that are found in various places between the Scioto and Miami Rivers that they have been the depositories of the human remains for ages."

After remarking upon the remains of the Mammoth, the writer says:—

"I am led to conclude therefore, that the human beings whose remains are now reposing in these rock tenements, were at least co-eval with the Mammoth in his day of notable existence. Perhaps long before that new sepulchre of Joseph of Aremathea was made, a part of that sin doing and disobedient tribe of Israel had wandered over the land and over the sea and tenated the very spot on which I now write. It may be, the skull I now look upon aided in building some of these stony arches over the last remains of some one of that peculiar people.

Skull, wert thou Jew or Gentile? Wert thou a man of letters with your songs and your merriment or an untutored savage? Didst thou worship the true God? or bow the knee to stocks and stones? Did's thou eat pork! or the succulent juice of the green herb? Alas! thou heedest not. Well, I too may one day be like thee. A thousand years may pass into forgetfulness and oblivion, and my tongueless jaws and scathed and worm-eaten skull may remain as a last lingering evidence of a former race."

It is even so. They who now glory in youth and beauty, and wealth, a thousand years hence may have their skulls poured over by Genealogists and Antiquarians! It may be doubtful to what race or nation they belonged?

RATHER MYSTERIOUS.

The following little bit of romance is from the Cincinnati Ledger.

A few days since a lady and gentleman arrived in this city from the south. The gentleman seemed to have plenty of money, boasted of his real estate, &c. The lady appeared to be a very quiet and peaceable body, said but little, and seldom made her appearance at the table of the hotel where they lodged. After being in the city two or three days, one of the landlord's daughters suddenly became very much enamored of the lady above mentioned, and they were at almost any time to be found in the the room together of the latter. The landlord saw no harm in their being in each other's company, and therefore did not pay much attention to the affair. One afternoon a few days since, the two ladies went out to take a ride in a new carriage, which the landlord had lately purchased. Night come and they did not return. Servants, footmen, hostlers, and almost every body about the place started out in search in the two ladies, but nothing could be heard from them. Some surmised that the horses had runaway with the carriage, and probably killed those that were in it; others were of the opinion that they had got into the river and been drowned.

In the meantime the gentleman who had come to the hotel with the lady, who was supposed to be his wife, made himself perfectly easy. He neither took part in the search for the lost ones, nor expressed any apprehension on their account. Day before yesterday a letter arrived at the hotel for the stranger, and on opening it, it was found to read thus:—"John bring my baggage over to Paris. Tell Mr.—— that my wife (his daughter) is perfectly well, and hopes he'll come and spend the summer with us." The landlord who had been looking over the stranger's shoulder, suddenly exclaimed,—"what does this mean sir?" "Why," said the man, "It means exactly this; two years ago you refused your daughter to Mr. ——, because he was nothing more than your barkeeper. You likewise discharged him.—Since that time he has been to the south and made a fortue. He came here dressed in female clothes. He found the anections of your daughter were still true to him. "D—l take the fellow, he has out witted me: but sir who are you?" "Why, sir, I am Mr. ——'s footman.

A Picture.—A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing, with pensive brow, upon the scene below. The bloom of fifteen summers, tints her soft cheek the sweets of a thousand flowers are gathered upon her round, full lips, the curls cling to a spotless brow, and fall upon a neck of perfect grace, the soft swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest fire of poetry, and beauty hovers over her, as her most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a bosom so young, sorrow cannot yet have touched a spirit so pure. Innocence itself seems to have chosen her for her own.—Alas! has disappointment touched that youthful heart? Yes, it must be so: but hist! She starts—her bosom heaves—her eyes brighten—her lips move—she speaks—listen—"*Jim you nasty fool you, quit scratching that pigs back, or I'll tell ma.*"

Richmond Star.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC.

Whatever may be the "pomp, glory, and circumstance" of the great men in the world—whatever may be the dazzling pageantry of high life——the glitter of fashionable society, and splendid misery of those who believe that "those who toil," there is no situation more enviable than that of the plain American Mechanic; free for every thing which Heaven designed him: untrampled in his opinions and left to the guidance of his own genius, he walks erect in the might of man. Earning with his own hands the means by which he supports himself, protected by a government which, like the sun, sheds its fostering care. upon all; who shall gainsay his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor in the ways which best may please him! Under our government, prudence, industry, and economy are sure to meet with their reward; and it should be remembered by every mechanic that the road to preferment and official dignity is open to every one. All that the people want in those that serve them, is fidelity and patriotism—truth to the constitution, and intelligence enough to perform their duty. It is the duty of every American, to render himself competent to act on occasions as become an American citizen. Intelligence, education, and study are within the reach of every human being.

Good Idea.—Consider no man capable of insulting you who is mean enough to attempt it. In this you have the decided advantage, For whilst, by the insult, he acknowedge you worthy of his notice, you, by your neglect, prove him unworthy of yours.

A sheriff having pursued a man into a swamp and not being able to take him, made return on the writ—"*non comelibus in swampo.*"

THE GENEROUS MASK.

A TALE IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A beautiful lady of Bordeaux, mourned with the sincerest grief for her husband, who as she heared by report, had perished by shipwreck. A numerous crowd of suitors, attracted by her youth and charms, only waited the confirmation of the rumor to solicit her hand. She behaved towards them with decency and propriety; yet, as she wished to make return for the politeness they showed her, she made a splendid entertainment for them on one of the concluding days of the carnival. While the company were engaged in play, a stranger masked and habited as a genius entered, and sat down to play with the lady. He lost, demanded his revenge, and lost again. This adverse fortune attended him ten or twelve times successively, because he adroitly managed the dice in such a manner, that the chance was continually against him. Other players then wished to try their luck with him, but the experiment did not turn to their advantage. The lady again resumed her place and won an immense sum, which the mask lost with a good humor and gaiety that absolutely astonished the spectators. Some persons observed loud enough to be heard, that this was not playing, but lavishly throwing away one's money; on which, raising his voice, he said he was the demon of riches which he valued not, except so far as it was in his power to bestow them on that lady and immediately, to prove the truth of his words he produced several bags of gold, and others filled with diamonds and different kinds of precious stones, offering to steak them, one single throw against any thing of the most trivial value, she might please to propose.

The lady startled and embarrassed by this declaration now refused to play any more; and the company knew not what to think of this extraordinary occurrence, when an old lady present observed that he must certainly be the devil; and that his riches, his appearance, his discourse and his dexterity of play; all sufficiently showed that he was.

The stranger overhearing this, profited by the hint. He assumed the air and style of a magician, which could be known only to the lady; spoke several foreign languages performed many tricks, and concluded by declaring that he had come to demand a certain person in the company, who had given herself to him, and who he protested belonged to him; asserting at the same time that he would take her to himself, and never leave her more, in defiance of every obstacle.

All eyes were now on the lady, who knew not what to think of this adventure; the women trembled, the men smiled, and the genius continued to excite the perplexity and admiration of the company. This extraordinary scene lasted so long, that some grave personages at last arrived who interrogated the demon, and were on the point of exorcising him.

The mask, however, turned every thing into ridicule with so much wit, that he had the laughers on his side. At length when he found it was no longer time for raillery, he took off his mask, which immediately on the denouement of his extraordinary entertainment, by exciting an exclamation from the mistress of the house. In the generous stranger she recognized her husband; who having been in Spain, had gone from thence to Peru where he made an immense fortune and returned laden with riches. He had learned on his arrival, that his lady were to give an entertainment, and a masquerade ball to some particular friends. An opportunity so favorable to disguise, inspired him with a wish to introduce himself without being known, and he had chosen the most extravagant dress, he could meet with. The whole company, which in a great measure, consisted of his relations and friends, congratulated him on his return, and willingly resigned to him his amiable lady whom he had very justly claim as his own.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

LETTER FORM PARDON JONES.

UP THE COAST, Jinnywary the 26.

DEAR PIC—I see't you've got my merridge printed in your collums as nice as can be, but you didn't print the perticklers about it, because you say they was *tu broad*. Wall, I 'spect you're right—for I know they was pretty well stretched out—and tu tell you the fact, Jerushy tell'd me the same thing 'fore I sent my letter, but I thought you'd like tu know all about it, bein' you aint merried yourself, and so I sent it for what 'twould fetch. No 'fence, I hope, was ther? Mistress Jones has ben puttin, a new idear into my head sense we was merried.—"Parding," says she tu me one evenin',—"Parding, I *du* wish you would turn your thoughts from litterature, and employ your gifts in pollyticks. Run for Congress," says she, sparklin' up—"run for Congress, Parding—you're *o fay*, as the French say—you was cut out for a great man, and you will succeed I know you will!" "Lord bless your fond soul," says I, "how in the name o natur du you expect I can get to Congres Wy," says I, "I haint got no niggers, nor kows, nor hosses, nor land, and can't even vote for another candydate—much more I can't git noboddy tu vote for me!" "O law," says she "spos'n you haint got no niggers—haint you got me—and aint I worth as much as tu or three niggers!" "Yis," says I. "Jerushy—you're a darn'd sight better than a dozen niggers for my taste—but then you did'nt *cost* so much—and *monny* is the thing tu make a grate man now-a-days—tallunts aint nothin' in the scale with monny," says I,—Wall she sort a gin it up then, and haint said nothin' about it sense—but it has been runnin in my head, day and night, from then till now and I'm detarmined to try it! I'm a goin' tu put myself up, all ready against any boddy dies or resigns. My spunk is up—my ambition is riz—and I'll go it, if *it costs me fifty dollars!* I've gin up the school—its tu darned rainy here for a school so now I must go tu peddlin,' or tu teachin' short hand ritin', or tu mendin' clocks, or else I must go tu Congres—or *sumthin'*—it wont du tu be here duin' nothin'. I want you tu back me. Here's my ticket:—

For Congriss—from the fust vacant deestrick in Luzyanna, Pardon Jones Esq., son of old Mr. Jones of the Bay State Mister Joneses sentiments is liberal and free, and founded on the principles of Washington—Jefferson—Jackson—Van Buren and Gineral Harrison. Mister Joneses opinions about the banks is percisely the same that them grate men all entertained.—Mister Jones will stick up, one side or t'other, for the tariff—but don't like tu commit himself on that subjcct till he sees which way the cat is goin' tu jump. Mister Jones will go in for the public lands. He is goin' tu be the *peoples* man and he wants tu be on the poplar side of every thing, for that is dimmercratic. Mister Jones will go in for all the Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and all the forriners born and brought up in the U. S.

There—I guess that will du tu *start* on. Mistress Jones sends her compliments, and says that she *has* got twenty or thirty strings of dried punkins—the nices', perhaps, that you ever seen—and she has got near about half bushels of dried huckleberries, tu. Wont you come and see us? You can bring your *press* along with you—I guess we'd have room for it in our sittin room.

Your ever lovin' friend,

PARDON JONES.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.—Energy of Character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart, it is that which peopled the temple of fame, that which has filled the historic page with great [illegible] and the civil and military world; that which has brought [illegible] race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science and developed the wondrous powers of nature, [illegible] makes men great and makes men [illegible] First or last it brings success. Without [illegible] Webster would have been a New Hampshire [illegible] Thomas Ewing a back [illegible] boiler, Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier; Shakespeare would have been shot for poaching, Pope died selling tape, Roscoe selling beer, and Napoleon gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it each one has not only done much for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present and the future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for these. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar and mechanics arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fall once, they try it again; no contrary wind beat them down, or if down, they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune and in spite of opposition.—Give a man energy and he is a made man, put him where you will.

It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their present depressions as soon as the blast has blown over that threw them down. In defiance of bank suspension, bad currency, and every other evil that malice and ignorance can fix upon them, the people of this country have energy enough to rise and prosper. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass because he finds contrary winds in his passage, is but a poor navigator.

TEXAS.—Scarcely a week passes that we do not meet with persons from this "land of promise," to take up their abode for life in the U. S.. Often we find whole families or rather the *remnant* of families, ploding their weary way back to the home of their birth, ruined in fortune and broken in spirit,—Only a few years ago they left the land of their nativity, buoyant with hope, and sanguine in expectation. They return disappointed and sorrowing—for their ranks are thinned and broken. The murderous Indian, and the destroying pestilence have been at work in the family circle—the loved one who went out return not back again. for they are sleeping under the turf, of the single-starred Republic. We have conversed with some of these bereaved and disconsolate emigrants, and the tale which they tell s truly affecting. One of them, a lady, was the sole relict of a family, which emigranted a few years ago, with a considerable property to this "El Dorado." The husband and father was butchered by the wild Camanches, the "little ones" sunk beneath the diseases of the climate, the competency which had been enjoyed in "fatherland" was wasted away by accumulated and unlooked for disasters, and this lone one was returning to her fathers hearth—husbandless, childles, and almost penniless. Hundreds, we are told, are still in Texas, who would gladly return, if they had the means of doing so. Worn down by sickness, and exhausted in purse, with no prospect of bettering their condition, they sigh in hopeless despondency for a return to the HOMES, which in an evil hour they left to follow the IGNUS FATUUS of a sudden fortune in TEXAS.

MEMPHIS ENQUIRER.

THERE IS A GOD.

Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profound gloom, and say if you can, "There is no God!" Pronounce that dread blasphemy, and each star above will reprove you for your unbroken darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the night winds will bewail your utter hopelessness and despair. Is there no no God? Who then enrolled the blue scroll, and throw upon his high frontispiece the legible gleamings of immorrality? Who fashioned this green earth—with its perpetual rolling waters and its expanse of island and main? Who settled the foundation of the mountains? Who paved the heavens with clouds, and attuned, amid banners and storms, the voice of thunders, and unchained the lightnings that linger, and lurk, and flash in their gloom? Who gave to the eagle a sate eyrie where the tempests dwell and beat strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forests that ever echo to the minstrelsy of a man? Who made thee, oh Man, with thy perfect elegance of intellect and form?—who made light pleasant to thee, and darkness a covering and a herald to the first beautiful flashes of the morning? Who gave the matchless symmetry of sinews and limb? That regular flowing of blood? The irrepressible and daring passions of ambition and of love? And yet the thunders of heaven and the waters of the earth are calmed?—Are there no floods, that man is not swept under a deluge? They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them. And it were better that the limitless waters and the strong mountains were convulsed and commingled together—it were better that the very stars were conflagrated by fire or shrouded in eternal gloom, that that one soul should be lost, while Mercy kneels and pleads for it beneath the Altar of intercession,

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POETRY.

[illegible]

[illegible] of its own beauty and glory—and [illegible]

[illegible] our greatness, by which we [illegible] strength of purpose

[illegible] al greatness of our better nature, of the treasures of our past intellect, and the full grandeur and rainbow splendor of human hopes. It is this spirit that is continually lifting us out of the clay of earth—out of the grossness of our animal condition, to a perception of wider views, intenser being, more generous, glowing, and etherial aspirations. It is like the suffusion of purple and violet light cast down from the evening sun over the mountains, which; however beautiful in themselves, derive a tenfold and heavenly beauty from it. It is not so much a part of ourselves as the spirit of eternal and divine world, which moulds and incorporates us into itself, and changes us from what we are, to what we are to be.—*Howitt.*

GALLILEE.

It was starlight on Galilee. The placid lake lay at the feet, slumbering as calmly as an infant, with the wooded shores, and tall cliffs around, reflected darkly in its surface. Scarcely a breath disturbed the quiet air.—Occasionally a ripple would break on the shore, with a low measured harmony, anon a tiny wave would glisten in the starlight, as a slight breeze ruffled the surface of the lake. The song of the fisherman was hushed; the voice of the vine dresser had ceased on the shore; the cry of the eagle had died away amongst the far off hills, and the silence of midnight, deep, hushed, and awe inspiring hung over Gallilee.

A thousand years before, and what scene had that sea beheld! There had lived Peter and his brethren; there had our Saviour taught; upon those shores had his miracles been wrought; and on the broad bosom of Gennesserat he had walked a God. What holy memories were linked in with that little sea! How calm and changeless seemed its quiet depths! A thousand years had passed since then and the apostles and their children had mouldered into dust; yet the stars still looked down on that placid lake unchanged, shining the same as they had done for fifty enturies before.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer President.

This vessel arrived this morning, after a long passage of twenty-one days, from Liverpool. We have received by her London papers to the evening of the 9th, and Liverpool of the day of her departure, with our private correspondence.

The general aspect of the intelligence does not appear to us very encouraging; we do not presume, however, from the tenor of the debates in parliament, that for the present any serious consequences will grow out of the affair of McLeoud.

The manufacturing districts have relapsed into difficulty during the last few days—and the cotton markets of Liverpool and London are much less active than at the time of the departure of the last steam ship. The general money market governs certainly the value of cotton and other commodities—nor is there any certainty in the stability of prices at this time, when in addition to the foreign and domestic political difficulties of the country, the monthly official return of the assets and liabilities of the Banks of England shews that though the bullion has slightly increased, the liabilities of the institution have increased in a still greater degree.

Uncertainty, poetical, monetary and mercantile, is the prevailing felling throughout the country—nor is it possible to do more with safety than to describe the reasons for such a position of English affairs.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 24, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

OF AUTAUGA.

We call the attention of our readers to a mistake that appeared in one of our nnmbers, under the announcement of J. B. Chamblin, for tax collector of Benton county, as it was a quotation from an affair, that occured in Florida, and had no reference to any of the candidates whatever.

The quotation reads thus:

"Chosen few should hover o'er the enemy.
And mark the the road he took."

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that in order to keep pace with the liberal patronage of an enlightened public, the "Republican," will be enlarged, and the general appearance of the paper improved in a few weeks, when paper of a proper size, and other materials which have been ordered arrive.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We have not room to publish this State paper in ours of to-day, and knowing the anxiety of our readers to see it, we have therefore concluded to give them, a brief account of what it contains.

After speaking of the difference which is often seen in the conduct of candidates before and after their elections, and saying that the lapse of a few years would decide whether he would add to the number of those who change their conduct after election, he then goes on to speak of the temptations to which he would be exposed; against, which, he invoked the aid of that being who had enabled him to bring to a favorable issue other important, but still greatly inferior [illegible] from the effects of combinations against them. He then says: That the people have a right to settle disputed points in the constitution, and that the President, should feel himself authorised by such decisions to regard the points settled.

Believing as we do, that the constiution was made for the protection of minorities, as majorities are always likely to take care of themselves; we are not prepared to assent to the General's doctrine that majorities can make a constitution and expound it, for if they have a right to do both, we are at a loss to know how a constitution could protect minorities.

He then speaks at great length against executive patronage; says that the constitution is deficient in giving the President control over the Secretary of the Treasury, and declares that he will never remove one, without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress.

He then reasons at great length against an exclusive metalic currency.

He then speaks most feelingly against party spirit, and in favor of forbearance and harmony.

He then comes to foreign affairs, and says: "Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign nations, any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy their former glory. In another place he says: "Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them, from this high place to which their partiality has called me; that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interest—hostile to liberty itself.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—I understand from the best authority in the town of White Plains, that the Rev. David Bryan declared in the pulpit, after preaching on Sabbath the 14th instant: that I was preaching without authority, calling my name infull.—This I am bound to contradict, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; it is well known that I joined the Protestant Methodist Church, on the 18th of October 1840, and that I became a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month, and my name now stands on record in the minutes of that conference; and I was appointed this year on the Talladega circuit, which embraces Benton county, a copy of the minutes I have now in my possession, which can be seen by any person, and must be regarded as full and complete authority to preach the gospel any where. I wish this community to understand that Mr. Bryan is very much mistaken, and his malignant arrows have fallen harmless at my feet, and I hope the young brother will make no more such unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born.

C. KELLY.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. EDITOR.—In your paper of the 17th inst., a complaint is made against me, by C. Kelly, for complying with a resolution of the Presbytery, to which I belong. I done no more than the Presbytery ordered me to do, and that was to inform the congregation at White Plains, that he (C. Kelly) was deposed from the gospel ministry, and had no authority from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to preach the gospel. This he says "I am bound to contradict,"—and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; he wishes it distinctly understood that he is not a member of the church, but how he got out of the church, is what he wishes not to be understood; he does not wish it to be understood that he was out of order in the church, and left without a letter af dismission and recommendation. Mr. Kelly says, he is now a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and that he joined that church 18th of Oct. 1840, that he become a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month. Does the Presbyterian Methodist Church, have so little regard and respect for the government of other churches as to receive ministers who are out of order in their own churches, and send them forthwith to preach the gospel, if so, away with their great reform from the E. M. Church, but we have more charity for that church than to believe, that they would act thus; we would rather believe that the standing of Mr. Kelly has not been represented in its true light. We look upon his legal authority to preach the gospel, to be about as good as it was, to marry rascally negro Jack. Mr. Kelly says, he wishes the community to understand that I am very much mistaken. Its very strange that an old charitable preacher, seeing a younger brother laboring under clouds, would not have come and illuminated our darkness, instead of publishing our want of understanding in a political newspaper. He says our malignant arrows have fallen harmless at his feet.—Then I suppose he wants the community to understand that I am envious and malicious kind of being, and full of mischief, and pursued the course he has, that the people might know they were in danger. In the last place he hopes the young brother will make no more unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born. For my part I have never yet learned how to qualify plain matters of facts. Mr. Kelly was first a preacher in the E. Methodist church and he leaves that church and joins the C. P. Church, and gets into difficulties there, from which he could not extricate himself, he then leaves the Cumberland Prysbyterian Church, and now he says, that he is a minister of the Protestant Methodist church. And in conclusion, I would say to you Mr. Kelly, (as you wish me to make no more unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel) mind your own business and dont be so anxious to bring yourself into public notice by making personal remarks against me for complying with the duties imposed upon me, by the judicatures of the church to which I belong.

DAVID BRYAN.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1841.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by Mr. Dickens, its Secretary.

Mr. BAYARD said that it would be recollected that on Tuesday last, the Hon. Wm. R. King was elected *President pro tem* but the fact that Mr King's term of service expired with the close of the last session, was overlooked; and in order to obviate the difficulty, he would submit the following resolution for the consideration of the Senate:

Resolved, That the oath of office be administered to the Hon. Wm. R. King, a Senator of the State of Alabama, by the Hon. Henry Clay, and that he be and is hereby,

[illegible]

[illegible] from that State for six years from the 4th of March, instant.

Mr. SEVIER presented the credentials of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, elected by the Legislature of South Carolina a Senator from that state for six years from the 4th of March, instant.

Mr. PIERCE presented the credentials of the Hon. L. Woodbury, returned by the Legislature of New Hampshire a Senator from the State for six years from the 4th of March, instant.

Mr. MANGUM presented the credentials of the Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien, elected by the Legislature of Georgia a Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March, instant.

The credentials were severally read, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Diplomatic corps, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered the Senate chamber, and took the seats assigned for them in front of the Secretary's table.

The Hon. John Tyler, Vice President elect, and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, ex-Vice President, then entered the chamber with the Committee of Arrangements.

The oath of office having been administered by Mr. King, the President *pro tem.*

The VICE PRESIDENT addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your dilibera-coins, I cannot withhold the expression of the high estimate which I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. The occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned (to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors) by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton, and a Tompkins—names that although belonging to the dead, still live in the recollection of a grateful country—is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of intellectual and moral powers which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it—by the dignity which has for the most part marked its proceedings; and, above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of the Confederacy, which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest. To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the great trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at Executive encroachments on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the

balance, in which is weighed the powers conceded to this Government, and the rights reserved to the State People. It is its province to concede what has been granted, to withhold what has been denied: thus, in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights and tramples laws and Constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be—deliberative in its character, unbiassed in its course, and independent in its action—then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse for my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

Interesting.—The editor of the Delaware Sentinel says he will not attempt to publish *all* the horrid murders, but will select the "most interesting."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 11th instant in Floyd county, Georgia, by the Rev. John Womack, Mr. Jacob Smyre, to Miss Rose Ann, daughter of Mr. Matthew Smith.

OBITUARY.

Died of consumption in the village of Jefferson, Cherokee county, on the morning of the 28th ult., at the residence of her father Capt. Joel Thorp, Mrs. MARY ANN MEIDZIELSKI, aged nineteen years and nine months.

Seldom if ever has it fallen to our lot to witness and record the dissolution of one so truly to be regretted, when surrounded by every domestic comfort, and in the very morning of her existence, to see her called into the presence of her creator, impressed us most solemnly with the truth of saying, that in the midst of life we are in death. Throughout her protracted and distressed illness we do not recollect of ever having witnessed more patience and submission than was continually given by the subject of this brief notice; and at last even when it was announced to her through a friend that in the opinion of her medical advisers it was probable that the disease would shortly terminate in death, she gave no manifestation other than a quiet calmness which seemed to say thy will and not mine O, God be done.

Modest and retiring in her mannes, long will the remembrance of the amiable and affectionate disposition be cherished in the bosom of her friends.

In her death society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her parents one of the most dutiful and affectionate children, and to them and her disconsolate husband, we would say why should ye weep.

We are all on a journey, and Mary Ann is but a short distance ahead of us, we shall soon overtake her, and around our father's throne we hope, in her own select and expressive language,

To read our titles clear
To mansions in the skies;
And bid farwell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes. J. C. H.

☞WE are authorised to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of Dekalb county, at the ensuing August election.

☞WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Poits, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County

☞WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE authorised to anounce J B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞WE are authorised to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court March 22 1841.

THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of May next, to shew cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administration of said estate. Copy Test.

March 24—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 22d 1841.

THIS day came Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker, and applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Nabors deceased.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the next of kin, and creditors, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 23d day of April next, to shew cause if any they can, why letters of administration upon the estate of the said Nath'n Nabors should not be granted, to the said Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker.

True copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 24—td

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken letters of administration on the 25th of January 1841, on the estate of Laughlin McIntosh, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to the said estate by note or otherwise to come forward and make settlement.

ELIJA MUCKELROY, Adm'r.

March 24,—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration has been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators. RANDOLPH ALLSUP,

March 24—6t JAS. R. ALLSUP, Am'rs.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Calab Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased.

(copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 17, 1841.—td.

Dancing School.

MR. IRVINE takes pleasure in announcing, to the young ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville, that he will commence giving dancing lessons to his pupils on Thursday the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. tuition for young men in Judge Ramey's long Room. Young ladies will receive instructions on Friday evepings, from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M., and Saturday mornings from 10 until 12 o'clock A. M.

March 17, 1841.—2t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution and to me directed from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Houston has to the following described lands: the S W ¼ of the N W ¼ of sec. 14 frac. township 13 range 6; the N E ¼ of N W ¼ also, the S E ¼ of N W ¼ all in the same section and township and range, also three forties including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 17, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jachsonville on the road leading to Lidaga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the paupers. Those wishing to be employed in said establishment will hand in their proposals to any of the commssioners, on or before the meeting; specifying for what sum they will give their services, the commissioners finding every thing: Also for how much per head they will keep the paupers, finding every thing themselves, &c., having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location, the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841—td

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
WM. JOHNSON,
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Commissioners

Abacoochee Town Lots

FOR SALE.

THE proprietors of the Randolph Gold Mines have laid off about 200 town lots, and will sell them to the highest bidder on Monday the 3d of May 1841. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the many advantages which offer themselves to persons who want a healthy situation, and to capitalists who are desirous of investing their means profitably as the place has sufficiently recommended itself to a scrutinizing comunity.

JOHN GOODEN, & co., Proprietors.

Abacoochee, March 17th, 1841.—2t.

☞The "Georgian," Rome Ga. will please give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highes bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south ½ of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circut court of Benton county, and to me diriected, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an alias execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, one negro boy Ned as the property of W. R. Dodson, to satisfy said execution in favor of Hiram Little. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right title, interest claim, or demand that James B Nivens has in and to the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 35 township 14, range 6 east, to satisfy said executions two in favor of A. R. Chilton's use &c., and the other in favor of A. Roseman.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to to highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, two negroes to wit: Silva and Jo, levied on as the property of Susan Ayres, to satisfy said execution in favor of C. Hodges.

March 10, 1841 Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title interest claim and demand that Rob't Beene has in and to the W. ½ of the S E ¼ of sec. 10 T 13, R. 8, East, to satisfy said execution in favor of John U. Whitesides. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff

March 10, 1841.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S W ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of T. & W. Dothard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of three executions, from the county and circuit courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville. on the first Monday in April next, all the right. title, interest, claim and demand, which Thos. Roden, and John C. Cathey, has in and to the N W ¼ of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also, one negro boy Thornton, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmunson's use &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's court March 8th, 1841.

WILLIAM BABER Administrator of the Estate of Johnston Baber Deceased having reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the Town of Jacksonville on Thursday the sixth day of May next, to shew cause if any they can why a final settlement of said Estate, should not be made according to the accounts and vouches of Administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Cl'k.*
Copy Test.

March 10, 1841.—6t.

ORDINANCE.

IT is ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville that every person living in the bounds of the Incorporation subject to work on roads, streets &c., shall be subject to work five days *(only)* during the term of the present Council. All those preferring to pay two dollars to the intendant, shall be exempt from the five days work provided they pay said two dollars on or before the 15th day of April next.

R. E. W. McADAMS Sec'y.

March 10, 1841.—5t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by John Ramey, Jr., a bay Filly, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, some saddle spots on the back, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTN, Cl'k.

Feb'y. 4th 1841.—3t.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND
Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. ☞They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. one issued from the County Court of Randolph county in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cost, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East ¼ of the South East quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 10, levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named Fi. Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By I. T. MORRISON, Dep Sh'ff.

March 3rd 1841.—3t.—$3 00.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of a fi. fa issued from the Circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matison Putnam has to section 6 township 17, Range 11, east: in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of Terry Riddle. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—3t—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court. March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreliss deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made accoring to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter, of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east: levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—3t—$3

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to shew cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executors of said estate. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 3, 1841—6t Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, one Negro boy Jim, levied on as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Executions; one in favor W. C. McMahan, and the other in favor of L. Brock.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door at McDonald on the first Monday in April next, the following described lots in said town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48 levied on as the property of Jefferson Falkner, to satisfy four fi. fas. to me directed, one from the county court and three from the circuit court of Randolph county. SYLVANUS WALER, Sh'ff.

Feb. 24, 1841.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala. I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains: Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAS. WOOD, Coroner.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, and the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 4, township 13, Range 7, E. and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7—levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P. Reid, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY;

CLASS NO. 1;

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841. at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME

1 PRIZE OF	$2,000		$2,000
1 " "	1,000		1,000
2 " "	500		1,000
4 " "	250		1,000
5 " "	100		500
10 " "	50		500
20 " "	25		500
50 " "	10		500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to $1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500
Those 4 tickets having on them 1st 2d & 4th, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 6th, 1st 5th & 7th, to $250 00 each, 1,000.
Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th '10th each to $100 500

Those tickets having on them the

3	4	6									
3	4	7									
3	4	8									
3	4	9									
3	4	10									
3	6	7									
3	5	7									
3	5	8									
3	5	9									
3	5	10									

each to $50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	2
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9

each to $25 500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4	5	6	5	4	8	7	2	1	8	1	2	9	1	2
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	2	3	8	1	3	9	1	3
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	2	4	8	1	4	9	1	4
4	5	9	6	1	2	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	1	5
4	5	10	6	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	6	9	1	6
5	4	1	6	4	5	7	2	8	8	1	7	9	1	7
5	4	2	6	5	7	7	2	9	8	1	9	9	1	8
5	4	3	6	5	8	7	2	10	8	1	10	9	1	10
5	4	6	6	8	9	7	3	1	8	2	1	10	3	7
5	4	7	6	8	10	7	4	1	8	2	3	10	7	9

each to $10 500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30, 1840—td.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, new on hand at our store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Cherokee County'
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL
TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaness S. Furgerson. Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes,
JOHN S. WILSON, *Clk C. C.*
Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—$10,50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*
Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS.
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

ELI C. JOINER, and SAMUE H. LIKE S.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.
Feb. 3rd. 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.
In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.
Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. }
15th January, 1841.—6t. }

WARE-HOUSE, *And Commission Business.*

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.
September 16, 1840.—tff.
The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS*, Red mixt and plaid. *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS*, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods**, BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—tla.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m. *ALABAMA.*

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
Dec. 23, 1840—tla.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—*ALSO*—

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, CARDS, &c.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF, Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,
Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Bellesletres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf.

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled tobe absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

BLANKS.

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Atachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscribar residing in Jacksonville Benton County Ala., on the 3rd Feb. inst., a sorrel horse about twelve years old; paces almost entirely; his mane has been roached but is nearly grown out to its usual length; has a white spot on one side near the flank, is blind in one eye and without shoes.

Any person taking up said horse & bringing him to me or giving me information so that I get him shall be paid for all their trouble and expense.

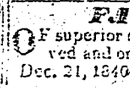
E. T. SMITH.
Feb. 23rd, 1341.—tf.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.
September 2, 1840.—1j.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*
January 26, 1841.—td.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840—tla. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.
Jacksonville, Jan: 13, 1840.—3m.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. }
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremittiug attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.
HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

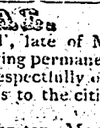
Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear naught, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP.
HENRY B. TURNER.
February, 10th, 1841—tf.

MEDICINE.



DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,
" J. G. Waddle, "
" A. Meadders, Fayettville,
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 & 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given by the undersigned to H. L. Martin for ten dollars, due as well as I recollect, six months after date. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

F. T. MORELAND.
Feb, 24, 1841—4t.

R. H. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound,	12½ cts.
Carding, " "	10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.
Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,
Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, *Adms.*

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP *CASH STORE.*

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner; next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.
Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.
☞The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.
Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must again request all those indebted to call, and close their accounts either by payment or note, as longer indulgence *cannot* be given.

NO MISTAKE.

Cheaper than ever.

WISHING to despose of our present STOCK OF GOODS, we now offer them upon terms more advantageous, than Goods have ever been offered in this market—in fact we have determined to *SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.* Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & Co.
Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

LAST NOTICE.

BY arrangements made between the partners of the firm of Hudson & Brockman, all the notes and accounts due them that are not paid by the first of April next will be assigned over to Thomas P. Brockman, and he will place them in the hands of an officer for collection. All those who are desirous to *save cost*, will do well to call before that time and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.
Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

This day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.
Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE

CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plaines, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841—5t. G. C. PATTILLO.
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eigh years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomede mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

TAKEN up and posted by Jesse Bechum, a dark Brown Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, 8 or 9 years old, Star in his forehead, Short tail, shod before, and appraised to Seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 23rd. 1841.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY. }

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small whit spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Clk.
March 4th, 1841.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land, of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

The JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 12. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841. Whole No 220.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage *must* be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Louisville Journal.

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA.

I sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers,
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers,
While a single white cloud in its haven of rest,
On the white wing of peace, floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze,
That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled the seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft-tinted pinions of purple and gold;
'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom, it rose and it fell,
While its light sparkling waves, stealing laughingly o'er.
When they saw the fair rainbow knelt down on the shore;
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle! how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky 'twas suspended in air,
If I looked on the ocean the rainbow was there;
Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul—
Like the wings of the Deity, calmly unfurled.
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives,
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves,
When the fold of the heart in a moment unclose,
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of a rose;
And thus when the rainbow had passed from the sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full bosom like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with love.

I knew that each moment of rapture and pain
But shortens the links in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the wave,
Must pass from the earth and lie cold in the grave;
Yet, oh! when death's shadows my bosom encloud,
When I shrank from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
My hope like the rainbow, my spirit enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

Alexander McLeod and the Steamboat Caroline.

Mr. Pickens, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to correspondence between the governmenment of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1838–9, as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat.

No objection being made—

Mr. PICKENS sent in the report as follows:

The Committe on Foreign affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President. Transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning the Steam boat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837 she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and, should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at the time on Navy Island, Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from the testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, pages 46 and 39, 2d session, 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except perhaps, one small six pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side It is believed that, even in war, a neutral power has the right to trade in contraband, articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is *no* excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and Independent Power whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign Powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, now was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communion with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated, certainly one, who fell died upon the dock. Now the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for, at the period to which we allude; the people collected there has as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then it its "nominal" territory, and, in the plenitude of its power, to cast the ægis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high *in* place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the commitee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognized as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be "a piratical boat," as the Ministers asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touched the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was 'piratical,' and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done, at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those had Control of the Caroline; had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereighty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolting to the pride and spirit independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committe do not desire, to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second tim. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion as to facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate in the legal acception of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States Courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840: "says it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisioned rests only on the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors," &c.—This may, perchance, all be so; but it would on acting a great deal to require an American court to to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have the right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by jury of the venue*, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. The duty and right in an executive is generally considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not as fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace & dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities, does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Constitution; such for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the continued sovereignty of the States; as defined in the constitution. Over all cases except those defined in the constitution, and those coming under the laws of nations, the states have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment of offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made, and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former, it is declared that the "Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject matter not conferred by treaty or law; and to exercise it *in any case* in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great Power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present.—Neither our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty.—She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power *involving the right of search*, under the pretext of suppresiing the foreign slave trade, which, if preserved in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects makes every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have perhaps the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds; and wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system she has been the resourvoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe gives her great controls over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibralter, Malta, the Indian islands, and recently of St. Jean d' Acre, gives her ascendency on the Mediterranean and the Levant. while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along these extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over the vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trindad gives her all she desires in the Caribian sea. Halifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the East only enable her officers to become skillful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together that, in the event of any future conflict, *war, with its effects*, will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us.—It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine in again leveling mankind, and reducing every thing to a mere contest of physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of *national defence will stand the test* of time and experience.

We have a deep stake at peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a castastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by the governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both Peopele, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

Pat, do you know what it is they call a president? Faith don't I, sure? It is a fellow that they blackguard out of his sinses, and call him every thing but an honest fellow.

A lisping bashful sort of a genius went to see his sweetheart one night, and being rather hard run for matter of conversation, said to her, after a long pause, "Thally, did you ever thea an owl? what cuthed big eyes they got, haint they?"

They do say that the eyes of the New Orleans creole ladies are bright as the stars of night and their hearts as warm as their own sunny sky. Without 'clinching' a fellow, they can set his heart bumping, his head swimming, his veins burning, his fingers itching, his heels dancing, his nerves trembling, his hair standing and his mouth watering!

Dignified Legislation.—The Legislature of New Jersey is discussing a bill to suppress horse-racing—that of Virginia, a bill to *protect terrapins*—of Massachusetts and Indiana, discussing the propriety of permitting the blacks and whites to marry—of Michigan for the benefit of the Bank of Michigan—of Ohio, to cheat the State Printer—of Kentucky, to provid for anextra session of congress, and to pay *eight millions of dollars* with *one hundred thousand*.

Lou. Advertiser.

The Bench—the Bar—the Press.—In these three words, say some one, consists the germ of a nation's liberty. If the first is pure and just, the second independent and firm, and the third free and untrammelled, no people can ever be permanently enslaved; but if either the bench or the bar attempt to control the press, they will find their own power shaken to the very centre.

From the National Intelligence.

THE SENATE.
AND THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Owing to the heavy pressure on our columns, we have not before had an opportunity of giving our readers any account of the scene described below, which exhibited a feeling honorable to all the parties concerned in it.

IN SENATE;—March 2.—Evening.

The Vice President rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Yesterday, I intimated to the Senate that I should, sometime during the session of this day, feel it my duty to retire from my seat, for the purpose of giving the Senate an opportunity of selecting a presiding officer, for the convenience of organization on the 4th of March; and I have selected this moment for that purpose, and to separate the official ties which have existed between myself and the members of this body for the least four years. I have much doubted the propriety of making any remarks on this occasion. What I say, therefore, shall be very brief. Because the time would not permit nor would it be proper for me to give utterance to all that my feelings suggest.

In taking my leave of the members of this body, language is inadequate to express the feeling which agitate my bosom. I have been associated with a very great majority of the members of the Senate, not only here during the last four years, but for many years in the councils of our common country and it has been my great happiness during that period, whatever diversity of opinion or sentiment has existed between me and my colleagues or friends on minor points, or between myself and those from whom I differ on points of greater magnitude, to know that my personal relations with them have ever been kind and cordial. I was elected to the place I now hold by an equal vote of the Electoral College, and by a majority of the votes of the State, after having served my constituents for the term of thirty-two years in my native State as member of the Legislature, and thirty years in the Congress of the United States, either as a member of the House of Representatives or as a member of the Senate; and in the discharge of the labor and toil which devolved upon me in this chair—humble as was the attempt to discharge them faithfully—my station has been rendered pleasant and agreeable: and I must not omit to say that, whatever momentary agitation or excitement in debate may have interrupted the harmony and quiet and order of the body, I can declare, with truth and with candor, that such has been the generous, the magnanimous course of the individual members, of the body and particularly such has been their indulgence towards me, who never studied the rules of order technically, that my station here has been rendered pleasant and agreeable. And if, in the discharge of my official oaths, I have ever failed to gain your approbation or to meet your acquiescence in the course I have pursued, it has always arisen, not from any want of inclination, but from a want of ability on my part to have performed them better. It has been my constant endeavor to act with perfect impartiality towards the members of this body. I viewed each Senator as the representative of a sovereign and independent State, and as entitled to equal consideration from me. The place to which I am about to retire will be occupied by a distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been called by the voice of the People to this station; and I should not do justice to myself if I did not say that I retire from it without the least dissatisfaction; for, humble as have been my services to my country, I have been devoted to the great radical and fundamental principle of submission to the voice of the People when constitutionally expressed.

I now return to you, one and all, my grateful acknowledgements for the kindness and friendship which have always been extended towards me, and wish you all well, whatever destiny may attend you. And when I am far distant from you as time must separate us all even here, not to speak of hereafter—as long as I shall have my recollection to remember the associations which I have had with this body, I shall always be animated by the sentiment of kindness and friendship with which I take my final leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT having retired, and the chair being occupied by Mr. HUBBARD—

Mr. MANGUM submitted the following resolution for the consideration of the Senate:

Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the President of the Senate, for the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

The resolution having been read by the Secretary—

Mr. MANGUM said: I do not know, sir, that it will be out of place in me to rise in the Senate, on this occasion, to notice the conduct of our presiding officer, for I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman for many years past, and though it has been my misfortune during a great portion of that time, to take different views on great political question I apprehend that I, in common with the great portion of the body of the People of the United States, can entertain but one sentiment respecting the kindness and excellence of his personal character; for his kindness, his magnanimity, have placed him high, in the estimation of every good man, without respect to political distinctions. I but give vent to my unaffected feelings of respect on this occasion, yet I should not have risen and obtruded myself in advance of others but for the consideration that it would proceed with a better grace from one who has taken different views, but whose private opinion of that distinguished man has never been impaired. I therefore move the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said: I rise, sir, with peculiar satisfaction, to second the motion of my friend near me. Perhaps that motion should have proceeded from myself, as one of the representatives of the State from which that gentleman comes. I should most undoubtedly have made such a motion, if it had not been made by the Senator from North Carolina; but I am happy that my friend has thought proper to offer this resolution. Sir without meaning to refer at all to those great questions of national policy on which it is my misfortune to differ from the Vice President, who has just retired from the chair, I bear a willing testimony to his worth. He possesses that which I consider as one of the best qualities of our nature—an excellence of heart, and a kindness or disposition and of feeling towards all our common race. And in relation to the station he has filled, I can bear, as I do, with equal pleasure. this further testimony, that, on all occasions, he has evinced a perfect impartiality; and I have been able to judge, in the discharge of his duties, a quality amongst the first, if not the very, first, to be possessed by the presiding officer of any deliberative body. Sir, he has been esteemed and beloved for his patriotism, for his worth, and for his kindness of heart; and I hope in the retirement which he is about to enter, he may continue to enjoy that felicity which should ever be felt by those who, whatever may have been their errors of judgement—and errors of judgement all must have made, more or less—have the consciousness of having discharged, according to their best judgment, their duty to their country.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1841.

To Mr. VAN BUREN,

President of the United States.

SIR: The undersigned Democratic members of the 26th Congresss, in common with other of their fellow citizens, your political friends, are anxious to have an opportunity to testify their respect for you before your departure from Washington City; and, for that purpose, invite you to accept a public dinner on such day as may suit you convenience about the time of the adjournment of the present Session of Congress.

Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, firmness and disinterestednes with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entertaining for you the highest degree of respect, and esteem—the undersigned could not reconcile it to their feelings to separate from you without soliciting an opportunity of giving a public and formal expression to the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them.

The undersigned know full well that it has not been your custom to accept public dinners or public marks of respect of any kind—that your aim has been to discharge the duties, and to avoid the honors of your exalted station—and that nothing could be more agreeable to your own feelings than to leave the high office which you have filled, with the same modest, noiseless, and unambitious steps with which you entered upon and passed through it. The undersigned know this: but they hope that you may find, in the circumstances of the present occasion, an inducement for departing from a general rule, and that your friends may have the gratification which they have asked, of meeting you at a public dinner.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens,

W. H. Roane,	Henry W Conner,
A. Anderson,	James J McKay,
D. Sturgeon,	John Miller,
A. Mouton,	G. M. Keim,
A. H. Sevier	C. McClure,
R. H. Young,	G. McCullouch.
C. C. Clay.	S. W. Morris,
John M. Robinson,	R. H. Hammond,
Henry Hubbard	E. Cross, Arkansas,
W. Allen,	David D. Wagener,
Perry Smith,	Robert Craig.
A O P Nicholson,	Sol. Hillin, Jr.
Benj. Tappan,	John Davis of Penn.,
W. S. Fulton,	Isaac Leet,
A Cuthbert,	Peter Newhard,
Wm. R. King.	D. A. Starkweather,
T. H. Benton,	John Hastings,
Wilson Lumpkin	Wm. Beatty,
Lewis F. Linn,	J. Smith,
G. D. Wall,	Wm. Doan,
James Buchanan,	A, Duncan,
S. Wright, jr.	R. B. Rhett,
F. Pierce,	John Reynolds,
R. Williams,	T. D. Sumter,
R. C. Nicholas,	J. A. Bynum,
John Norvell.	John Galbraith,
A. Beirne,	Joseph Kille.
J. W. Davis,	R. Chapman of Ala.,
G C Droomgole	C. Fisher
G. W. Hopkins	J. K. Griffin.
F. E. Rives,	W. O. Butler,
J. W. Jones,	H. L. Turnley,
G. Sweeney,	Dixon H. Lewis,
Linn Banks,	J T H Worthington,
Lewis Steenrod,	S. H. Butler,
G, B. Samuels,	J. Thompson,
Wm. Lucas,	Isaac E, Crary,
W. Coles,	W. W. Wick,
Jos. Johnson	Thos, Smith,
H. Swearingen,	J. Taylor.
Thomas Davee,	Wm. Parmenter,
A Smith,	H. Williams,
H, J. Anderson,	Isaac Fletcher,
Virgil D. Parris,	L, Paynter.
Nathan Clifford.	D. P. Leadbetter,
J. A. Lowell,	Lynn Boyd
J. B. Weller.	M. T. Hawkins,
John Jameson,	E. J. Black,
J. W. Blackwell,	W. Medill,
A. W. Doig,	C. Johnson,
A. G. Brown,	A. V. Brown,
P. F. Thomas,	H. M. Waterson,
James Thomas,	A. McClellen,
G. Kemble,	W. R. Cooper,
A, Vanderpoel,	N. H. Earll,
E, Rogers,	P. Dickerson,
T. B. Jackson,	I. Parrish,
J. G. Floyd,	J. Fornance,
J. Allen,	P. D. Vroom,
S, B. Leonard,	John Fine,
J. H. Prentiss,	N. Jones,
A. C. Hand.	C. Sheppard,
T. R. Strong,	A. C. Dodge,
E. Burke,	D, B. Ryall,
I. A. Eastman,	James Rogers.
J. W. Williams.	D. Hubbard,
T. Shaw,	John Carr,
C. G. Artherston	F. Thomas,
J D L Montanya	John Hill, N. C.

Washington. March 1st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to a public dinner, previous to my departure from this city, as a testimony of respect from the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and others of their fellow-citizens, my political friends, was delivered to me by the committee appointed for that purpose.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the felling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be administered for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interests of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

No, one, gentleman, however, sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prespective results of great public measures; more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for this consideration, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt it my duty to recommend; and which have received the sanction of Congress.

The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democaacy of the United States. conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which has been formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

These objects accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expressions of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say that they are received with heartfelt pleasure; and will be long and gratefully remembered:

You have done justice to the motives by which I have been guided in heretofore always declinining testimonials similar to that now offered, from a source which calls for every effort of self denial, and I coincide fully with you in the opinion that the present occasion is one in which a departure from a uniform course in this respect, would be proper and consistent. If I were to consult my own gratification alone, I would gladly accept your invitation; but when I call to mind that the period to which, from considerations of official propriety, I should be obliged to defer a compliance with your request, must interfere with the natural desire of the members of the House of Representatives who will be at liberty to return to their homes. I am unwilling to subject them to a delay which they have generously overlooked in their wish to do me honor. You will, therefore, I hope, indulge me in respectfully declining to the public dinner you have tendered.

Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this now assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thos. H, Benton, J. M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

Correspondece of the N. Y. Evening Post.

FIRST STEPS OF THE REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1841.

Dear Sir—We have strange reports of the manner in which our self-styled reformers have commenced their work. The fatiguing ceremonies of inauguration having been concluded, our "benevolent" chief magistrate manifested a disposition to repose himself for a season in his new abode before entering on labors of "reform," which his anxious partizan had already chalked out for him. He therefore contented himself with filling the vacancies created by the resignations of the late cabinet, and seemed in the enjoyment of his lady-levees and convivial entertainments to have quite forgotton the innumberable and clamorous hosts, who have filled our streets and market places for many weeks past, and who like the daughters of the horse-leech have cried "give, give!" without ceasing. But the latter, it appears, became impatient—their daily expenses were too great to bear delay—they seem to have thought that although his inactive existence might be pleasant to Gen. Harrison, in the White House, it was death to the office seekers who were living at their own cost. It become necessary therefore to quicken the movements of the new President, and to give a new impetus to the great work reform.

But how was this to be done? They were as unanimous as the mice in the fable as to the necessity of some bold step, but to approach the President with a direct application seemed as dangerous an operation as that of "belling the cat." A refusal or expostulation against their greediness on the part o. the old gentleman was not to be risked. Under these circumstances the course adopted was original and ingenius.—A sly old Whig waited upon the President, and with the most solemn gravity of feature which seemed to say—

> Let not your ears dispise my tonge forever,
> Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
> That ever they heard;

represented that the loco focos in the departments had commenced a general and indiscriminate plunder of the public property—that they were not only rapidly passing over to each other, all the money in the Treasury (!) but were issuing warrants and certificates by which fraudulent claims were allowed, and were generally availing themselves of his indulgence, by which they retained their places to commit all kinds of fraud and robbery! It may be supposed that this created quite as much

"Commotion motion; motion."

as, according to the whig song has been caused by the late election. Gen. Harrison immediately Col. Chambers on a tour of inspection through the offices armed with a stout cane, and with plenary powers to intercept and dismiss, without distinction all the mischief makers whom he might be able to catch. In pursuance of this errand, Colonel Chambers called upon several officers of the Treasury Department and suspended by order of the President, all their function until further notice; he then peremptorily dismissed the chief clerks of the Treasury and State Departments, and introduced in the latter a son of the Secretary of State as his successor; and was proceeding to extend the like favor to other executive officers, when he was interrupted by some of them demurring to his authority in the premises, and not being able to produce his credentials, he was obliged to desist. So far the extraordinary enterprise had been carried out before (as it would seem) the new heads of the department heard of it, their confusion was not to be wondered at.

In the Treasury, Mr. Ewing finding all business stopped, and the chief clerk dismissed, sent for the latter, and apologizing for the irregular and violent proceedings of the President's messenger, reinstated him in his office, and once more set the wheels of the Department in motion. In the State Department, Mr. Webster also made explanations to the chief clerk, but as his son had been installed in the place, it was hardly to be expected that he would turn him out. The apologetic civility of the Secretary to the late chief clerk was, however, quite emphatic.

Thus it appears that the only result of this affair has been to place Mr. Webster's son in the office of chief clerk of the State Department—and the mass of expectants who perambulate the avenue is as large and hungry as ever.

And now having given you the facts, I leave it to you to say whether the Secretary of State can be presumed to have been as innocent of this new scheme of removal and appointment as he would appear to have been. whether Gen. Harrison was foolish enough to believe the absurd story told him, or whether he was cunning enough to affect to believe it in order to have a pretext for turning out the clerks—and finally whether the interference of Col. Chambers* is an evidence of the existence of an irresponsible "Kitchen Cabinet," or whether it was natural and proper under the circumstances.

Yours, &c. X.

*Colonel Chambers is a sort of Major Domo General agent *factotum* of President Harrison.

MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE AND *Disappearance of the Virgin Bride.*

A most singular affair took place last week at a village about ten miles this side of Newberry—Blooming grove, we believe. On Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, as a stout hearty, good looking young fellow was working in a field there, close to the road, an open carriage drawn by two handsome horses, and driven by a negro, containing a gentleman and very beautiful young lady, drove up and stopped just opposite to where the young man was at work.

The gentleman, who was dressed in black, then jumped out, and the young man thinking he wanted assistance, advanced towards the carriage, and met the strange gentlemen, when the folowing conversation took place:

Gentleman. My young friend are you a married man?

Laborer. No sir.

Gentleman. Would you like to be married if you had a good chance.

Laborer. Well, I've never thought much about it.

Gentleman. But would you get married to a handsome young lady, if she had money enough to support you and herself comfortably all your lives?

Laborer. Well, I rather think I would.

Gentleman. Come then and you shall be married at once to a lady whom I have in that carriage.

Laborer. No, stop; I must go home and dress first.

Gentleman. Oh, no! Never mind your dress—come right away.

So saying they approached the carriage, when the gentleman handed out the young lady, who was most splendidly dressed.—She shook hands with the farmer, asked him his name and then enquired where the 'Squire could be found, while a slight moisture stole in her eyes, notwithstanding her attempt to smile and appear cheerful. The young man replied that he would lead the way. Leaning on the arm of the gentleman, she reached the residence of the 'Squire, who soon united her in the bonds of wedlock to the farmer. Whilst at the alter she was very pale and shed tears. After the knot was tied, the lady asked for, and received the marriage certificate, which she put into a silk velvet bag, and then they all three went towards the carriage.

When they reached it the driver was mounted on the box ready to start, with the horses heads turned in the direction from whence they came; the gentleman handed the lady in, turned short round to the young husband, and putting a purse in his hand, exclaimed, with some energy, "good by—God bless you! we may see you again," jumped into the carriage, which was driven off with the speed of the wind, before the astonished husband could recover himself from the surprise of what he saw and heard. Finding all attempts to follow them useless, he opened the purse, and found it contained $500. He then made his way to the village, to tell the result of this strange affair to his relatives and friends. By some he was laughed at, and by others abused for his folly in letting the young lady slip through his fingers.

The matter has created great excitement in and around the scene of action ever since. Some are malicious enough to assert that the lady was *enciente*, and adopted that plan to save herself from disgrace. Others that she took this singular step in compliance with some strange requisition attached to the inheritance of a valuable property; other, that she did it as a desperate remedy to save herself from being forced into a hateful marriage by her relatives. In short conjecture has exhausted itself in finding a cause. In the meantime the husband naively says, he will wait a little while, and if she does not come back he will advertise her.—*N. York Herald.*

The Abolition Professor of Christianity and the Tragedian.—B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships, however, are sometimes wrecked, and plains, laid ever so wisely, in seasons of panic and disasters, often miscarry. B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the counting room, and died.—His wife was left destitute, and of course, friendless, and she had young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, (Arthur Tappan,) who sometimes presides at meetings in the Tabernacle; and to him the young widow who was an exemplary member of the same church as himself, applied for a credit of some $500 worth of goods, for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house in which she lives to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintances with a particular kend of merchandize. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it: and he put her off a dozen times, and then told her he would not grant the request

There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, and he overheard a relation of the above circumstances, in a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

'How is she now?' said the actor.

'In despair.'

'Cannot obtain the money?"

'Nor the credit.'

'Well; relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition: If you will each lend her $250, I will lend twice that much.'

They had no money which was not then invested.

'Well, then, here is a check for $1.000—go and get the money, carry it to her, and take her note for it, payable to yourself or bearer in one year. Bring the note to me, and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the funds came.'

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due, it was paid with interest—and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account. The actor was EDWIN FORREST.—*Old Dominion.*

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 31, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

OF AUTAUGA.

We publish in our columns of to day the able report of *Mr.* Pickens In relation to the case of *McLeod*, who it is alledged was engaged in the burning of the steamboat Caroline, within the American waters, and who has been indicted by a grand jury of the State of New York, and is now in Jail awaiting his trial. This affair together with the boundary question, and some other matters of minor importance, seem likely to endanger the peace of this country and England, we notice that the case of McLeod has been the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston was understood to have admitted that "the government approved the burning of the Caroline." Mr. O'Connell said that McLeod had acted under the command of the officers of her majestys government.—That it was in the strict performance of his duty that he had incurred the danger with which he was threatened, that his life was at stake, and that he wished the House to declare that they would stand by the government in preserving;" the English papers of all parties were very bitter and hostile on this topic.—England unless she can have things her own way, seems, ready for war. She has several 'crack' regiments in Canada and New Brunswick, and her whole line is brightning with bayonets, while our northern frontier is without any preparations for defence.

It is said that Chief Justice Nelson of New York will preside at the trial of McLeod, and it is also rumored, that there will be evidence to show that *McLeod* was not in the expedition that burned the Caroline, if this be so, he will of course be discharged, and there will be an end of all further difficulty, so far as this affair is concerned; but if it is proved that he was concerned in that expedition, we can see no reason why he should not be convicted, if found guilty—we say "let justice be done, though the heavens should fall."

We learn from the Flag of the Union that the delegates from the third Congressional District, have settled on the Hon. William W. Payne of Sumpter county, as a candidate for Congress from that district.

From the following Card of Mr. Clemmens, who received the nomination for Congress from this district, it will be seen that in order to secure harmony in the Democratic ranks, he has determined to "refer the matter back to the people," under the circumstances this course of Mr. Clemmens seems to us to be the only proper one. It is proposed we understand, to hold another convention some time in May, in order that all the counties may be fully represented.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

At the Convention recently held in the county of Marshall, I received the nomination for Congress from this district. I have issued no circular announcing my acceptance of the nomination, and I did not intend to have done so until the return of Mr. Chapman, (the individual run in opposition to me in the convention.) It was my purpose to have proposed to him, that we should agree upon a time of holding another convention, so that every county in the district should have a voice in the selection of a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress, and that his friends should have no ground to complain that he had not a fair and equal chance; or, if necessary to secure harmony and concert in the party to which we are attached, that both of us should withdraw our names, and permit some other selection to be made. The proceedings of a meeting recently held at Bolivar, in the co. of Jackson, has induced me to change that determination. I have not suffered myself to enquire whether that meeting expressed the views and wishes of a majority of the people of Jackson, nor would it at all affect the course I feel it my duty to take, if I knew that it did not. The committee who drafted the resolutions were I know respectable and influential citizens, as well as sound and sterling Democrats. They state that they expected the convention to have been postponed, and complain that Jackson county was not fairly represented. Under such circumstances there is but one course for me take; that is to refer the matter back to the people, and leave it to them to adopt such measures as they may deem best; remarking only, that so far as my individual claims are concerned, they shall never be permitted to interfere with the interests of the party to which I belong.

Very respectfully,

JEREMIAH CLEMMENS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of St. Clair county, on Monday of the Circuit Court, pursuant to previous notice, on motion, O. M. Roberts Esq., was called to the Chair, and William Little appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That for the purpose of union, and removing the discontents in the district; it be recommended to the counties in this Congressional District, to hold another Convention at Marshall, on the first Monday in May next—to nominate a suitable candidate to be run on the Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there was not a full expression of the wishes of this District, in the Convention formerly held, inasmuch, as the the counties of St. Clair and Randolph, was not represented at all, and the county of Jackson, (as we are informed) was represented by one delegate, elected by a single regiment, who took upon himself to cast all the votes of said county without proper authority.

Resolved, That we consider it just, that another convention be held, in which all the counties, may express their opinion, which in the former convention we believe was not done.

Resolved, That it be recommended, (for the purpose of giving effect to the general ticket) that the ablest and most experienced men be selected as candidates, and further, the present crisis demands men of firmness, character and talent.

Resolved; That if such convention be held, that Mr. James Edwards, and Mr. George S. Mussey be appointed as delegates to attend the same, as delegates, with leave to supply vacancies, if either or both cannot attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democrat, and Jacksonville Republican. O. M. ROBERTS, Cha'r.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Sec'y.

VAN BUREN, March 25, 1841.

MR. GRANT:—Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from the Hon James Whitcomb, which you will please give publication in your valuable paper, and oblige your friend. S. C. N.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, February 26, 1841.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, enclosing one from S. C. Newman, (which is herewith returned,) desiring to know if a pre-emptor under the act of 1838, as modified by the act of 1840, will be entitled to the provisions of the 1st Section of the latter act, in preference to one claiming the right of pre-emption under the 5 th section of that act. Persons claiming under the act of 1838, are bound to show a compliance with the provisions of that law, both as to the quarter section resided on, and the one cultivated, and when they do so, they are entitled to the preference in securing, under that law, as modified by the 1st section of the act of 1841; either the one resided on, or the one cultivated, or the legal subdiversion of each, and a claimant under the 5th section of the act of 1840, can no more interfere with such right to the quarter section cultivated, or the legal subdivision thereof, including such cultivated, than he could to the quarter section resided on by the claimant, under the act of 1838. Very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

JAMES WHITCOMB, Commissioner.

To C. C. CLAY, Senate U. S.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—I understand from the best authority in the town of White Plains, that the Rev David Bryan declared in the pulpit, after preaching on Sabbath the 14th instant: that I was preaching without authority, calling my name infull.—This I am bound to contradict, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; it is well known that I joined the Protestant Methodist Church, on the 18th of October 1840, and that I became a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month, and my name now stands on record in the minutes of that conference; and I was appointed this year on the Talladega circuit, which embraces Benton county, a copy of the minutes I have now in my possession, which can be seen by any person, and must be regarded as full and complete authority to preach the gospel any where. I wish this community to understand that Mr. Bryan is very much mistaken, and his malignant arrows have fallen harmless at my feet, and I hope the young brother will make no more such unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born.

C. KELLY.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 19th inst., at Alexandria, of Dropsey, Thomas Aiken, formerly of Tennessee.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of Dekalb county, at the ensuing August election.

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIS, Esq. as a Candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Potts, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County

☞ WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE authorised to announce J B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Look out!

THE firm of Keith & Weir is not dissolved, nor will not be, before a settlement according to an article of agreement, therefore, those indebted to said firm will do well to call on C. H. Keith for settlement. C. H. KEITH.

March 31—tf

Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery,

MARCH 10th. 1841.

ALL persons indebted to this Institution on Notes discounted in 1840, are hereby notified that an extension of twelve months from the maturity of the Notes will be given, if *early* application be made, by the following Cash payment, viz:

90 day Notes, upon which 3 curltailments have been paid, 20 per cent; and interest.

90 day Notes, upon which 2 curtailments have been paid, 30 per cent, and interest.

90 day Notes, upon which 1 curtailment, has been paid, 40 per cent, and intersst.

90 day Notes, upon which no curtailment has been paid, 50 per cent, and interest,

Notes discounted, not subject to curtailments, 50 per cent, and interest.

The back interests due on those 90 day Notes, which have not been regularly curtailed, will be required in cash in addition to the payments as above stated.

By order of the Board:

JOHN WHITING, Cashier.

March 31, 1841.—4t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit court of Benton county and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on the first *Monday* in *May* next, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand, that John Smyth has in, and to, the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec 36. *T.* 13. R. 9, E., to satisfy said Execution in favor of Joseph Witt,

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 31th' 1841.—6t.—$3 50

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on Monday the 3rd of *May* next, five likely negroes levied on as the property of John Spencer to satisfy said Execution in favor of C. A. Green.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff

March 31st, 1841.—6t.—$3 50

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit Court of Benton County I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first *Monday* of *May* next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand; which John *Martin* has in and to the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 30. T. 15, R. 6. E. Also the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 30. T. 15, R. 6, to satisfy said Execution in favor of A. Roseman.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 31st, 1841.—6t.—$3 50.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court—March 25th 1341.

WILLIAM W. Waller, administrator of the estate of Dr. *M.* Burt deceased, having filled his petition for a sale of the real estate of the said Dr. *M.* Burt, deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made, in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring, Mary Ann Burt, widow of the said M. *Burt*, O. E. Burt, Erasmus R. Burt, Eliza Burt, Permelia Wight, *Mrs.* Roberts, Francis Burt, Armstead Burt, all of full age, and all others interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in *May* next, to shew cause if any they can, why a sale should not be ordered of lots No. 18, 21, 22 in the town of Jacksonville, according to the prayer of the petitioner. *M. M.* HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 31,—6t (copy test.)

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Calab Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased.

(copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 17, 1841.—td.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreliss deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to shew cause if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Copy Test.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—tfa. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court March 22 1841.

THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of *May* next, to shew cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administration of said estate. Copy Test.

March 24—6t *M. M.* HOUSTON, Cl'k.

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court *March* 22d 1841.

THIS day came Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker, and applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Nabors deceased.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the next of kin, and creditors, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 23d day of April next, to shew cause if any they can, why letters of administration upon the estate of the said Nathan Nabors should not be granted, to the said Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker.

True copy from the minutes.

M. M HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 24—td

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's court March 8th, 1841.

WILLIAM BABER Administrator of the Estate of Johnston Baber Deceased having reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the Town of Jacksonville on Thursday the sixth day of May next, to shew cause if any they can why a final settlement of said Estate, should not be made according to the accounts and vouches of Administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k

Copy Test.

March 10, 1841.—6t

State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to shew cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executors of said estate. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

March 3, 1841—6t. Copy Test.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken letters of administration on the 25th of January 1841, on the estate of Laughlin McIntosh, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plea in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to the said estate by note or otherwise to come forward and make settlement.

ELIJA MUCHELROY, Adm'r.

March 24,—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration has been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators. RANDOLPH ALLSUP,

March 24—6t JAS. R. ALLSUP, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highes bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south ½ of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3. 1841—5t—$3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me diriected, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, one negro boy Ned as the property of W. R. Dodson, to satisfy said execution in favor of Hiram Little,

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right title, interest claim, or demand that James B Nivens has in and to the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 35 township 14, range 6 east; to satisfy said executions two in favor of A. R. Chilton's use &c., and the other in favor of A. Roseman.

March 10, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to to highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, two negroes to wit: Silva and Jo, levied on as the property of Susan Ayres, to satisfy said execution in favor of C. Hodges.

March 10, 1841 Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title interest claim and demand that Rob't Beene has in and to the W. ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 10 T. 13, R. 8, East, to satisfy said execution in favor of John U. Whitesides. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of three executions, from the county and circuit courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thos. Roden, and John C. Cathey, has in and to the N W ¼ of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also, one negro boy Thornton, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmunds use &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution and to me directed from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Houston has to the following described lands: the S W ¼ of the N W ¼ of sec. 14 frac. township 13 range 6; the N E ¼ of N W ¼ also, the S E ¼ of N W ¼ all in the same section and township and range, also three forties including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear. Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 17, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, one Negro boy Jim, levied on as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Executions; one in favor W. C. McManan, and the other in favor of L. Brock.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door at McDonald on the first Monday in April next, the following described lots in said town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48 levied on as the property of Jefferson Faikner, to satisfy four fi. fas. to me directed, one from the county court and three from the circuit court of Randolph county. SYLVANUS WALER, Sh'ff.

Feb. 24, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, and the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 4, township 13, Range 7, E., and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7—levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P Reid, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

March 3, 1841—5t—$3

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,

Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, *Adms.*

ORDINANCE.

IT is ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville that every person living in the bounds of the Incorporation subject to work on roads, streets &c., shall be subject to work five days *(only)* during the term of the present Council. All those preferring to pay two dollars to the intendant, shall be exempt from the five days work provided they pay said two dollars on or before the 15th day of April next.

R. E. W. McADAMS Sec'y.

March 10, 1841.—5t.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the Building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;

McDONALD, ALABAMA.

January6,, 1841.—3m

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cherokee County.
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL
TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaness S. Furgerson. Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches f 1final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts snould not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes,
JOHN S. WILSON, Cl'k C. C.
Feb. 3rd 1841—6.—$10,50.

STATE OF ALAAAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY,
SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said Estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF.

Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,
Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belleslettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled tobe absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
Dec. 29, 1840—tla.

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable, and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

JOHN RAMEY.
Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
AND
JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of LAW. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala.
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremittiug attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

WHALEBONE.

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap. which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.
HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill. 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP.
HENRY B. TURNER.
February, 10th, 1841.—tf.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.
Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE

CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plaines, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841—5t G. C. PATTILLO.

N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eigh years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomede mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

MEDICINE.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

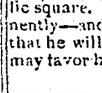
Reference:
Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,
" J. G. Waddle, "
" A. Meadders, Fayettville,
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respecfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOITCE.



THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville. Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

ELI C. JOINER,
AND
SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS,* Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS,* some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods,** BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—tla.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Attachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840—tla. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small whit spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty-five dollars before, Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Cl'k.
March 4th, 1841.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living onthe McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. ☞They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jachsonville on the road leading to Lidaga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the paupers. Those wishing to be employed in said establishment will hand in their proposals to any of the commssioners, on or before the meeting; specifying for what sum they will give their services, the commissioners finding every thing: Also for how much per head they will keep the paupers, finding every thing themselves, &c., having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location, the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841—td

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
WM. JOHNSON,
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Commissioners

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. one issued from the County Court of Randolph county in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cost, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East ¼ of the South East quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 10; levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named Fi. Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep. Sh'ff.
March 3rd 1841.—3t.—$3 00.

BY virtue of a fi. fa issued from the Circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matison Putnam has to section 6 township 17, Range 11, east: in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of Terry Riddle. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff
March 3, 1841—3t—$3

BY virtue of one fi, fa. issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S W ¼ of the S E ¼ of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of T. & W. Dothard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 10, 1841.

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 & 48 Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$3 00.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*
Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter, of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east; levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter. SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841—3t—$3

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala: I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern statble lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAS. WOOD, Coroner.
March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY;

CLASS NO. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,
Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.
75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME

1	PRIZE OF		$2,000	$2,000
1	"	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	"	500	1,000
4	"	"	250	1,000
5	"	"	100	500
10	"	"	50	500
20	"	"	25	500
50	"	"	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to $1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500
Those 4 tickets having on them
1st 2d & 4th,
1st 3d & 5th, } to $250 00 each,
1st 4th& 6th, } 1,000.
1st 5th& 7th,

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th
2d 6th & 7th
2d 7th & 8th
2d 8th & 9th
2d 9th & 10th
each to $100——500

Those tickets having
on them the 3 4 6
3 4 7
3 4 8
3 4 9
3 4 10 } each to $50 500
3 6 7
3 5 7
3 5 8
3 5 9
3 5 10

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	9
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9

each to $25——500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4	5	6	5	4	8	7	2	1	8	1	2	9	1	2
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	2	3	8	1	3	9	1	3
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	2	4	8	1	4	9	1	4
4	5	9	6	1	2	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	1	5
4	5	10	6	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	6	9	1	6
5	4	1	6	4	5	7	2	8	8	1	7	9	1	7
5	4	2	6	5	7	7	2	9	8	1	9	9	1	8
5	4	3	6	5	8	7	2	10	8	1	10	9	1	10
5	4	6	6	8	9	7	3	1	8	2	1	10	3	7
5	4	7	6	8	10	7	4	1	8	2	3	10	7	9

each to $10——500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*
Dec. 30, 1840—td.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—*ALSO*—

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, CARDS, &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

SEABORN WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law;
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m. *ALABAMA.*